

# The Victoria Times



YOUNG BRITISH COLUMBIA

## CHRISTMAS

### 1906



## FATALITY ON A RAILWAY CROSSING

### CLERGYMAN'S WIFE KILLED BY TRAIN

Man Drowned in St. Lawrence River—Two Youths Believed to Have Perished While Skating.

London, Ont., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Argo, wife of Rev. M. Argo, of Ixva, was instantly killed while crossing the railway track. She was in a sleigh with three others and noticed a fast train bearing down upon them. The driver whipped up his team, but Mrs. Argo apparently thought they would be caught, for she jumped immediately in front of the engine, and the whole train passed over her. The others escaped unhurt.

Man Drowned.—Three River, Dec. 20.—Edmond Toupin, of Champlain, was drowned while returning home from Three Rivers. He left the road to drive along the shore of the St. Lawrence river. The ice moved out from the shore and the man and horse were lost. His cries attracted a number of people, but they were unable to render assistance. He was 45 years of age, married and well off.

Probably Drowned.—Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 20.—It is feared that Norman Fauldner and Herbert Collins, two English youths employed as waiters at the Hamilton club, were drowned yesterday afternoon. They were skating on the bay where companions left them, understanding they were to follow immediately. When they left Fauldner and Collins started out towards the center of the bay, and have not been seen since.

Civilian Ownership.—St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 20.—The light, heat and power department made a splendid showing in its first year under civilian ownership. After reserving \$5,000 for contingencies, a surplus plus revenue of between \$10,000 and \$12,000 will be paid into the city treasury.

Rich Ore.—Conant, Ont., Dec. 20.—"Simply marvellous" is the way Milton Carr sizes the ore now in sight at Jackson Mine. Large bodies of calcite and silver are exposed along the 400 foot of No. 1 vein. This ore will run as high as 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton. Mining experts say \$25,000 worth of ore was taken out yesterday afternoon and over \$10,000 worth this morning.

Grain.—Winnipeg, Dec. 21.—The wheat market yesterday at the elevators on the C. P. R. lines amounted to 88,000 bushels, and other grains 16,000 bushels. The totals to date since September 1st are 49,418,000 and 4,555,000 bushels. Last year the figures for December 19th were 46,000 and 18,000 bushels, and the totals to the same date were 42,400,000 and 2,312,000 bushels.

Liberal Organizer.—Winnipeg, Dec. 21.—It is understood that J. A. McLeod, general secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is to sever his connection with that company to superintend the work of organization for the Liberal party in Toronto.

Calgary Clearings.—Calgary, Dec. 20.—The bank clearings for the week were \$1,402,460. Government Telephones.—Edmonton, Alb., Dec. 21.—Arrangements for the construction of the first long link for the Alberta government telephone system have been practically completed. The public works department will be ready when the weather permits to go ahead with the construction of the line from Edmonton to Lloydminster.

THE SERBIAN THRONE.—Delegates Have Tried to Induce Prince Arthur of Connaught to Accept Crown.

London, Dec. 19.—In connection with the recent rumors of a plot to place Prince Arthur of Connaught on the Serbian throne, M. Mijatovich, the Serbian minister to London, in a published interview, admits that twice within a year delegates from Belgrade have vainly endeavored to interest him in the proposal, asserting that King Peter would be induced to abdicate peacefully in favor of an English Prince. M. Mijatovich said he declined to have anything to do with such a fantastic suggestion, and declares there is a definite political party in Serbia favoring a change in the dynasty.

TROUBLE BREWING.—Gen. Alcantara Is Preparing to Fight for Presidency of Venezuela.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 20.—Latest Caracas advices indicate that President Castro cannot live more than a week longer. Should he die, First Vice-President Gomez will assume the presidency and will be supported by a large section of the army. A large element of the country, however, will oppose him. President Castro has been making strenuous but ineffectual efforts to secure peace in the country. General Alcantara has accumulated a large army and considerable war material, and is determined not to recognize Gomez, but to raise a revolution and obtain the presidency. The rebel force headed by General Lauro Llanusa is daily increasing in strength. Outrages by bandits are increasing daily, and the country is threatened with anarchy.

CRATER COLLAPSES.—Naples, Dec. 20.—Another portion of the crater of Mount Vesuvius fell in today and caused a great eruption of smoke and sand. There were no fatalities or earth shocks. Later a rather heavy rain of ashes fell over Naples for 30 minutes, but caused no serious damage. The rain of ashes created considerable alarm in the more populous quarters of the city, but calm was soon restored. Ashes continued to fall since evening over Portici, Torre Del Greco, Resina and Torre Annunziata.

## STUDENTS EXPELLED.

Paris Seminary Has Been Closed—The Vatican and New Law.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The teachers and students of the famous St. Sulpice seminary here were expelled to-day. Their superior formally insisted that a policeman lay a hand on his shoulder as proof that violence had been used. A number of English, Irish and Scotch students also announced their intention of calling the attention of their embassy to the action of the authorities.

In several interior places troops were compelled to use force in entering the seminaries.

No Improvement.—Rome, Dec. 20.—A semi-official note issued by the Vatican to-day says that the text of the new French government bill annulling the church and state separation bill of 1905 is as bad as the former regulations. "Being a maximum of oppression with a minimum appearance," and aggravates the position of the church in everything. "This being apparent to the general public."

Officer Degraded.—Lille, France, Dec. 20.—A court martial to-day tried and degraded Capt. Magneux, for refusing to obey orders in connection with taking the inventory of the Chapel of St. John. Magneux before the court said: "I am a Christian and I prefer to be shot here rather than commit a sacrilege. No one has the right to make me renounce the vows I took at my first communion."

## SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Prof. Koch Reports That Disease Has Killed Thousands of People.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—Prof. Koch, reporting from the Sase Islands, Victoria Nyanza, on his investigation of the so-called "sleeping sickness," the mortality from which has been so great that in many cases all the men in native villages have died. Koch says he has found that sleep is a preparation of arsenic, is efficacious in treatment of the ailment. Prof. Koch has 600 packets in an abandoned mission house, loaned by the British government.

An idea of the ravages of the disease is given by the fact that the population of the Sase Islands has decreased from 30,000 in 1902 to 12,000.

## NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED

### PRISON OFFICIALS OVERPOWERED BY MOB

Body of the Victim Was Riddled With Bullets—Man Confessed His Crime.

Anapolis, Md., Dec. 21.—Henry Davis, alias Henry Chambers, colored, who committed a felonious assault on Mrs. John Reid, of Brownville, five miles from Annapolis, was taken from the jail here this morning by a mob of about 60 masked men and lynched. He was strung up and his body riddled with bullets.

The jail is situated in Calvert street, and is isolated. The plans of the lynchers were kept quiet, and their movements carefully guarded. In a statement made after the man was taken from the jail, Deputy Sheriff Reuben Smallwood said that about 2 o'clock a man appeared outside the jail and rang the bell. He said that he had a prisoner, and Deputy Sheriff Smallwood saw that he had no prisoner and refused to admit him, whereupon he left. Soon afterward a mob of about 60 men appeared before the jail with a whipping post and vainly endeavored to batter the doors down. They then procured a sledge and quickly broke a hole in the door, through which one of the men crawled and opened the doors. Then five or six men followed and proceeded to the warden's room, where they encountered warden George Taylor and other officials. At the point of a pistol the warden surrendered the keys.

In a few moments more Davis was secured and carried out bodily. He made no resistance. His appearance outside the jail was greeted with yells. He was kicked and beaten by members of the lynching party, and in a few minutes was taken to a brickyard hill. Here Davis was closely questioned, and admitted that he had criminally assaulted his victim. A rope was then produced and the noose slipped over his head. By this time Davis was nearly unconscious from fright and the blows which had been rained upon him. While in this condition he was hoisted up to the limb of a tree. Almost immediately his feet had left the ground, a revolver cracked and a bullet cut a gash through his skull. It was the sign for general firing, and at least one hundred bullets may have riddled his body. After a few minutes the body was cut down. A few persons took pieces of rope and clothing as souvenirs before the mob dispersed.

The members of the mob, which was composed of young men, wore masks, their faces were blackened and each one was armed with a revolver. The negro was carried through the negro section of the city, but no one interfered. When people appeared at the windows they were warned to remain indoors. The police permitted the mob to have its own way, none of the officers interfering. Mrs. Reid, the negro's victim, was confined to her home for some days in a serious condition as a result of her injuries.

## TIMBER CRUISER'S DEATH.

Atlin, B. C., Dec. 19.—E. Ridd, who was injured by a falling tree while timber-cruising two weeks ago near Atlin, died yesterday at a hospital here as the result of the injuries sustained. He was a former well known resident of Vancouver, where he had been employed at the Hastings mill for twelve years. He came north during the rush and had been engaged in the lumber business in this district, and was president of the Northern Power & Lumber Company of Atlin. He was married and had three children. He was a veteran of the Northwest Rebellion, 1885.

## ELECTION LAW TO BE AMENDED

### CHANGES WILL INCLUDE COMPULSORY VOTING

Representation Made Regarding the Tariff Being Considered—Transcontinental Ry. Sheds.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—A bill to amend the election law is under consideration of the government. All the changes have not yet been decided upon, but compulsory voting will be one of them.

The Tariff.—Ministers have advised tariff delegations that they must end now. There has to be some finality to it. When the Commons reassemble Hon. Mr. Fielding will tell the House the result. During the recess the views and representations made to the government will be fully considered.

For Railway Sheds.—The transcontinental railway commission has purchased a block of land a mile long and half a mile wide for \$225,000, for yards and shops, about four miles and a half east of Winnipeg.

## TO-NIGHT'S FIGHT.

Al. Kaufman Will Meet George Gardiner in Los Angeles—The Former Is a Favorite.

New York, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the World from Los Angeles says: Al. Kaufman will go to the ring to fight a 10 to 1 favorite, George Gardiner, in a ten round bout. The fight is scheduled for 10 rounds, but it will surprise the "unwise" sporting men if the fight lasts more than 10. The opinion among those who ought to know is that Gardiner will be easy for the Californian.

Kaufman is in great shape for the battle, which cannot be said of Gardiner. Of late he has been ailing, and while he made a pretense of training, he has been a frequent visitor at the local park track. Kaufman is particularly anxious to win this fight, for if he disposes of Gardiner it is altogether likely that he will get a match on with Tim Sullivan and Jack Johnson.

Since his fight with Berger, Kaufman has kept himself in the pink of condition in the hope that he would be able to get another fight with Jack O'Brien. With the exception of his last two fights, Kaufman has won all of his battles in short order by knock-out. On his record he has five knock-outs in one round each, one defeat by O'Brien in 17 rounds and one win over Berger.

Gardiner has a much longer and more awe-inspiring record. The Irishman has wins over Marvin Hart and Jack Root to his credit, and he fought 20 hard rounds with Bob Fitzsimmons in 1902.

## BOY ELECTROCUTED.

Killed By Live Wire While Climbing Over a Pole Lying on Street.

Seattle, Dec. 20.—Within sight of his playmates, while on his way from school yesterday afternoon, Harold Wurster was electrocuted. The boy was 10 years of age and the only son of John U. Wurster, a soapmaker, living at 201 Northlake avenue. His little sister, 8 years of age, was only prevented by force from joining in his rescue while the current was passing through his little body.

Efforts at resuscitation were made at the residence of Anthony Jax, where the boy was carried, and in front of which the electrocution took place. The current had done its work, however, and resuscitation could not be restored.

The child's hand came in contact with a wire of the city lighting department that was in a tangle with wires of the Independent Telephone Company. The street, First avenue northeast, at the point where the boy was killed, had been regraded, and when the grade was lowered the earth about the poles had been cut down and the poles left sticking into the ground but a few inches.

Yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock two of the poles fell. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Jax, of 2914 First avenue northeast, were in their house at the time and heard them fall in front of their house. When they saw the electric light wires and telephone wires on the ground, they realized the danger and watched for persons coming near to warn them. Shortly after 3 o'clock a group of school children was seen approaching. Jax and his wife called to them. All but the Wurster boy heeded the warning. He ran up to one of the poles and started to climb over it. In doing so he braced himself with his right hand and clutched the heavy voltage wire of the city lighting plant. He uttered one piercing cry of pain, then fell lifeless to the ground. His hand dropped the live wire after he was dead.

## JAMES BRYCE WILL BE NEW AMBASSADOR

London, Dec. 21.—The appointment of James Bryce to be ambassador at Washington in succession to Sir Maitland Durrant is now admitted by Mr. Bryce himself.

During the session of parliament Mr. Bryce refrained from making any specific statement regarding the reports in circulation, but being repeatedly questioned by his colleagues, he finally did not deny that his was his last day in parliament.

## FIRE DESTROYS CHURCH.

Glasgow, Dec. 21.—The parish church at Baldernock, where President Roosevelt's ancestors, the Stobes and Bullocks worshipped in by-gone days, was destroyed by fire this morning.

This small pre-reformation church, six miles north of Glasgow, was a unique structure with an outside staircase leading to a loft and which towers in which guards were posted to watch over the dead in the resurrectionist times.

## PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Members of Houses of Lords and Commons Will Reassemble on February 2nd.

London, Dec. 21.—The King's message proroguing parliament was read in the House of Lords this afternoon before the members of both houses. It was a colorful recitation detailing the principal international agreements to which Great Britain had subscribed during the past two months, from the Algerian convention to the treaty of the Congo, the Transvaal and Orange River constitutions, expressing the hope that they will secure peace and prosperity in both colonies and contribute to the federation of South Africa.

Dealing with the legislative enactments of the House of Commons, the message expressed regret at the unsettled difficulties surrounding the education question.

After the reading of the King's message the members of both houses of parliament separated until February 2nd.

## SCHMITZ READY FOR TRIAL.

Announcement by Mayor of 'Frisco Came as Surprise to Abraham Ruef.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—Startling testimony was given by Rudolph Spreckels in the proceedings before Superior Judge Dunne, in which Mayor Eugene W. Schmitz and Abraham Ruef are seeking to set aside the five indictments found against each of them for felony extortion.

Spreckels testified that Abraham Ruef had called upon him at the time of the big municipal bond issue and asked him to form a syndicate to take all the bonds authorized. Spreckels was unable to see what guarantee there was that if a syndicate were formed, it could obtain the bonds as under the law they must be put up at public auction and sold to the highest bidder.

Ruef informed Spreckels, according to his testimony on the stand, that this could be easily arranged, for he would have a general strike declared on all the street railroads and tie up the different lines. With San Francisco in this condition, relative to its passenger transportation, he calculated that the city would bid on the city bonds and the syndicate would have a clear field.

Spreckels also testified that Ruef called on him and made a demand that he be retained as the attorney of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company.

Mayor Schmitz announced that he was through with delays and was ready for trial. This statement came as a surprise to Mr. Ruef, who promptly conferred with his attorneys.

## DECIDED TO STRIKE.

Post Office Employees of Austria Will Quit Work.

Vienna, Dec. 21.—The post office employees of Austria, numbering 25,000 men and women, have voted to strike to-day as a protest against the conditions under which they are forced to labor by the government. The government has attempted to increase the wages, but this offer has been declined. This strike comes at a particularly inconvenient time, as the post office is handling the heavy Christmas mail.

## FINANCES OF ONTARIO BANK

ASSETS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES

Repayment of Nearly Two Million Dollars Demanded of C. McGill, Former Manager.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Ontario Bank returns in to-day's statement show assets of \$7,962,254, and about \$200,000 over liabilities. The loans from other banks are \$1,000,000, and the current loans by the Ontario Bank are \$5,618,925. The overdue debts are \$1,171,307, and their circulation of notes \$479,938.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Repayment to the Ontario Bank of the sum of \$1,814,300 is demanded of Charles McGill, ex-manager. Writs were issued yesterday afternoon on behalf of the Canadian Bankers' Association, claiming that the amount which he made up of 23 items, dating back to 1894. It is stated that this money was paid out by the Ontario Bank at the request of McGill. The writs claim interest on several amounts from the respective years of payment until judgment at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

## FOR DEFENCE OF THAW.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—Half a million dollars is the amount which Mrs. William Thaw expects to spend to clear her son, Harry Thaw, of the charge of murdering Stanford White, according to a statement which she is said to have made to intimate friends during her recent visit to this city. During the course of a long talk with a friend, Mrs. Thaw said she estimated that the counsel fees would amount to \$250,000, and that close to \$500,000 would be spent here in Pittsburg in connection with the case, the balance of \$1,250,000 covering the expenses in New York and other places.

While I am prepared to spend the last dollar I have in defence of Harry, I don't think the trial will cost me more than \$500,000, is the statement which Mrs. Thaw made.

## HELD BY POLICE.

Dying Girl's Statement Results in the Arrest of Young Man.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 20.—William Dymond, a young man, 21 years old, living in the village of Scotia, across the river from Watervliet, was arrested at noon to-day and held without bail, pending an investigation into the death of Ellen May Higgins, also of Scotia, alleged to have been his sweetheart. The girl died this morning after an illness of ten days. An autopsy held to-day revealed the fact that her death was caused by blood poisoning alleged to have been produced by an abscess performed by Dr. Dymond. The girl made an ante-mortem statement which resulted in the young man's arrest.

## A. BIRRELL MAY TAKE NEW OFFICE

### LIKELY TO BE SELECTED AS IRISH SECRETARY

Nationalist Members in Commons Not In Favor of Appointment of Winston Churchill.

London, Dec. 21.—In well-informed parliamentary circles, Augustine Birrell, president of the board of education, is now regarded as first favorite for the position of chief secretary for Ireland, which will become vacant when James Bryce is transferred to the British embassy at Washington. In this event Dr. C. McNamara probably will be the new minister of education.

It appears that the contemplated appointment of Winston Spencer Churchill to the Irish secretaryship is getting but a lukewarm reception from the Nationalist members of the House, who desire a man with a longer parliamentary record. Furthermore, there is some doubt about the safety of Mr. Churchill's seat in the House from Manchester, where he would have a formidable opponent in A. J. Balfour. It is believed that the Nationalists would warmly welcome Mr. Birrell as a successor to Mr. Bryce.

It was noticed during yesterday's debate in the House of Commons that the reference of John Redmond, the Irish leader, to Mr. Birrell were particularly offensive.

Cabinet Changes.—London, Dec. 21.—The cabinet held a special session to-day preliminary to the prorogation of parliament for the holidays, which will occur this afternoon when the King's prorogation message is read.

Unusual bitterness exists in parliamentary circles over the defeat of the education bill.

The announcement of the appointment of James Bryce to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British ambassador at Washington is imminent, and it will be followed by a considerable readjustment of the cabinet with the view of presenting an aggressive front when the parliamentary session is resumed in February.

## UNREST SPREADING.

Chinese Opium Dealers Are Discontented as Result of Reforms—Arms Discovered.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Tientsin published to-day describes the situation as critical owing to the agitation of the South Chinese opium dealers and owners of gambling houses who are discontented as a result of reforms and the suppression of the opium traffic. Several depots of arms have been discovered. The Japanese, it is added, have strengthened the guard of their legation at Peking.

In the province of Kiang Si and Honan the revolutionary secretaries and deserters of the army are gathering.

## RAILWAY BLOCKED.

Thousands of Tons of Rock Slipped From Mountain and Covered Line.

New York, Dec. 21.—The World to-day says: "Just before midnight last night thousands of tons of rock slipped from the side of Dunkerberg mountain, opposite Peekskill, and covered the West Shore railway tracks completely. From present indications it will be at least a week before the tracks can be cleared."

## RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Youth Was Killed and Girl Seriously Injured.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21.—Tracy Crist, 17 years old, was killed; Rachel Shaffer, 16 years old, was seriously injured, and five other young persons had narrow escapes last evening at Wilder, Pa., when the party was run down by a train. The party was on its way to Wilder to buy a Christmas present for its teacher.

## ENTOMBED THIRTEEN DAYS.

Miner Will Shortly Be Released From Tunnel.

Bakersfield, Cal., Dec. 21.—Hicks, the miner who has been entombed in the Edison tunnel for thirteen days, was reached by his rescuers at 1 A. M., when it was announced he would be speedily released. The rescuers were taking him to him and had placed to him a basin of water with which to bathe his face.

## REFEREE WORKED HARD.

Boxers Held Repeatedly and Had to Be Separated.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21.—Maurice Sayre, of Milwaukee, last night won the decision over Amy McGarry at the end of a hard-fought bout. The dullness of the fight was somewhat relieved by Sayre's fine footwork. McGarry was wonderfully wild. Both men held repeatedly and the referee worked very hard and constantly at separating them.

## RANCHER DROWNED.

Vancouver, Dec. 21.—William Allen McDonald, a wealthy rancher of Alberta, was a resident of Winnipeg for 10 years, was drowned some time last night. He had sold his ranch and came to the coast to invest. He deposited a large sum in a local bank when he started out on a bank holiday. While crossing Granville street bridge he must have fallen in the water.

## KILLED FIVE PERSONS.

Chilian "Jack the Ripper" Must Pay Penalty for Crimes.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 21.—Emilio Duker, a resident of Valparaiso, who is known to have murdered five persons, yesterday was condemned to death.

## VISIT OF JAP. WARSHIPS.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Consul Kameyama to-day said that, despite contrary reports, the Japanese warships will visit this port within the next few months.

## CASE OF LAWYER PATRICK.

Death Sentence Has Been Commuted to Imprisonment For Life.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Governor Higgins today commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death under which Albert E. Patrick has remained nearly five years since his conviction of the murder of William Marsh Rice, the aged and eccentric millionaire in New York city.

In announcing the commutation, Governor Higgins issued the following statement: "Albert T. Patrick has been convicted to the murder of Wm. M. Rice and the judgment of conviction has been affirmed by a divided court. It is not claimed that Patrick committed the murder in person, but that he procured the act to be done. He has been convicted principally upon the testimony of Charles E. Jones, who confessed that he murdered his master while he lay asleep, instigated thereto by Patrick and Jones, by this testimony, has purchased his own immunity from trial or punishment. Neither this fact alone, nor the review of any question of fact already passed upon by the courts at some stage of these proceedings, would seem to me to warrant interference with the judgment of death pronounced against the defendant, but three of the seven judges of the court of appeals were so strongly of the opinion that errors were committed at the trial, which are substantially prejudicial to the rights of Patrick that I feel that the death penalty ought not under all circumstances to be inflicted. In view of these facts I am satisfied that I ought to relieve the defendant from the extreme penalty of the law and commute his sentence to imprisonment for life."

Later in the day the governor strongly intimated a doubt of Patrick's entire sanity, attributing his mental state to the strain under which the condemned lawyer has labored all these years in the death cell at Sing Sing.

Patrick announced to-night that he was not satisfied with commutation, and would at once begin a fight for freedom. A writ of habeas corpus will be applied for, it is said, in the United States court, making Warden Johnson the defendant.

## TEN TERRORISTS EXECUTED AT RIGA.

WERE IMPLICATED IN MURDERS AND ROBBERIES

Admiral Fears Attacks on Naval Commanders and Orders Sentries to Shoot Suspects.

Riga, Dec. 21.—Ten terrorists were executed here at sunrise to-day. They belonged to a band guilty of a series of robberies, bomb outrages and murders extending for months, and were also concerned in a plot to kill the governor-general of the Baltic provinces, which was frustrated by the arrest of two of the leaders.

## ATTEMPT TO KILL CHICAGO JUDGE.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—An attempt was made to-day by Frank Ellerbrock, of this city, to assassinate Judge Charles Cutting, of the probate court. The judge escaped injury.

When Judge Cutting entered the court house this morning he was followed to the elevator by Ellerbrock, who was disappointed by a decision rendered some time ago by Judge Cutting. Ellerbrock stepped close to the side of the judge and drawing a revolver, placed it against the judge's side and pulled the trigger. The judge moved slightly at the instant the cartridge exploded and the bullet passed through his clothing without touching him.

Ellerbrock made another attempt to fire the revolver, but a bystander knocked the weapon from the man's hand and grappled with him. The elevator man and others rendered assistance and the would-be assassin was overpowered and taken to police headquarters, where Ellerbrock gave indications of being insane.

## HIGH GRADE ORE.

Diamond Drill Does Good Work on Skylark in Phoenix Camp.

For some weeks past the management of the Skylark mine, located some two or three miles below Phoenix, has been doing some prospecting on the property with a diamond drill—something not often done on high grade claims. The report now comes that the results have been highly satisfactory, and before taking out the drill from the mine, it has been decided to put in a hole on the 75-ft. level, where it was evident that the lead had failed. After boring about 20 feet, the drill broke into a fine body of high grade silver ore, tests of which ran as high as \$200 per ton, and which is expected to average fully \$150 per ton by the carload, the management being much pleased at this unexpected result.

The Skylark, it is said, never looked better. The final payment on the Skylark bond, amounting to \$3,000, is expected to be in the bank next month, though not due till March 1st. This mine has practically paid for all development as well as having taken care of the payments on the bond. It is therefore confidently anticipated that the new year should see the beginning of the distribution of profits by the owners.

## TOTTENHAM CHARTERED.

Vancouver, Dec. 21.—Steamer Tottenham, which reached here recently with a sugar cargo from Sumatra, was to-day chartered by Capt. McKenzie to take the place of the Themis, which was wrecked a week ago to-day. The Tottenham will take lumber from here to Acapulco, and will probably then go on the northern run.

## A BUSY SEASON AT FORT WILLIAM

### MORE FREIGHT HANDLED THAN EVER BEFORE

Increase of Over Fifty Per Cent. With Last Year—Rioters Imprisoned.

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 20.—During the season of navigation just closed, 826 vessels arrived at and 854 departed from the port of Fort William. A trifle more than 2,000,000 tons of freight of all kinds was received during the season and about 2,135,000 tons forwarded. The amount of freight received during 1906 was 11,137,000 tons, 473 vessels arrived last year. The Fort William harbor to-day is free of ice. Tugs and pleasure craft are running up and down the Kaministiquia river and out into the bay. The volume of freight handled in Fort William during the season exceeds by far that of any previous year in the history of the port, and although



# British Columbia Woods, and Their Treatment in the Interior Decoration of Victoria Homes.

Photos from Residence of D. H. Bale,  
Builder and Contractor, Elford Street,  
From His Own Designs.

In view of the growth of the city residentially, the pictures presented on this page will be found of greatest interest to all who contemplate erecting a home. They are supplied by D. H. Bale,

and varied results that may be attained from them. In order to illustrate the many possibilities along this line an up-to-date bungalow is shown complete, it being

and convenient houses ever erected in British Columbia, as it is one of the most artistically arranged and finished houses in the city.

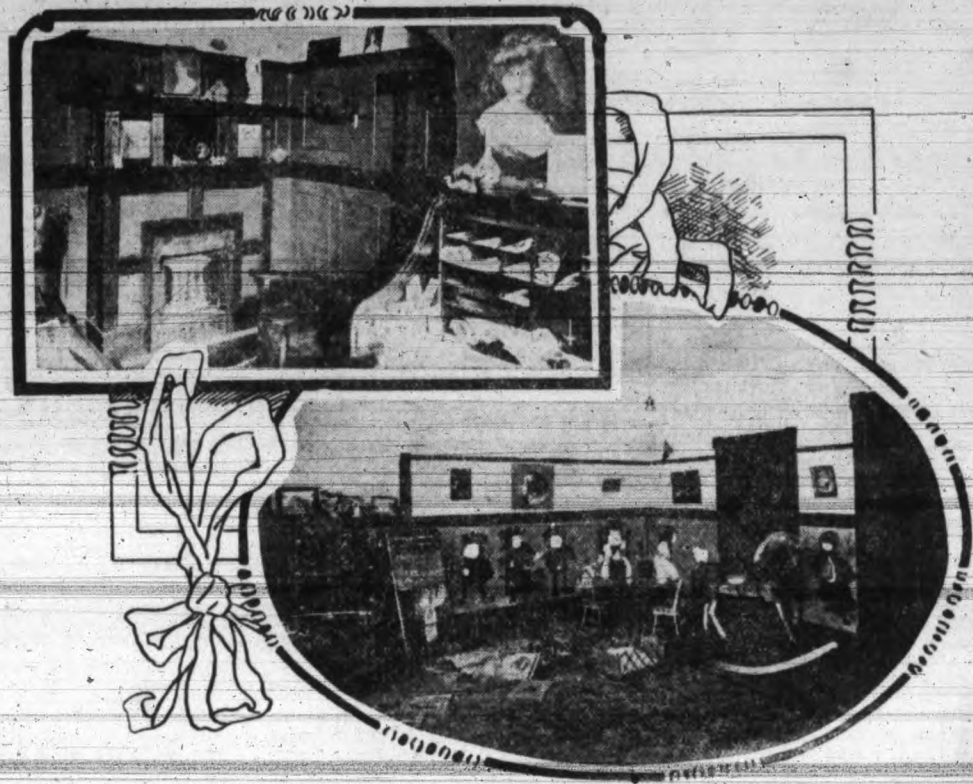
Discussing the many advantages of

foundation with large cement columns running up to the second floor. The front portion of the building is cement blocked and the back is finished in woodwork. As a background in the gables are colored cement panels. The apex is finished with shingles. Under the house is a basement eight feet in height which has every convenience. There is a cement floor, soap stone laundry tubs and gas-heating appliances.

The area covered by the house is 30 by 64 feet, and a large piazza is situated in front. This has been so arranged as to admit of big openings between the different columns and these may be closed in with awnings. Hammocks can be swung in almost any direction, while the spaciousness of the piazza makes it possible for holding afternoon teas, card parties, etc., the ladies desiring the quarters the most congenial at times in the whole house.

Before referring to the interior arrangements some space might be devoted to the surroundings. First of all a field stone wall encloses the front portion of the lot. Broad cement walks lead to the different entrances, to the basement and to one of the most essential features of outside arrangements, namely, a cement ash bay which is built into the ground. This is not only useful as a matter of convenience but is a perfect safeguard against fire. The whole lot is laid off in a lawn, flower beds and shrubbery being worked in advantageously wherever the general design permits. The entrance is approached by means of an iron gate and broad cement steps take one up to the piazza.

Still another little detail to which attention is seldom paid is that of a sand box for the children. This is filled with beach sand and is intended for the little folks to play in. There is a cement curbing around which keeps the sand off from the lawn. It is almost impossible to realize the enjoyment which the children get out of this provision and the idea has but to be seen when the happy youngsters are in a frolic to realize its importance for healthfulness and amusement.



Den and Nursery.

is by no means spoiled by being too cramped or lacking in that required degree of spaciousness that is always needed to give stateliness to the whole. The old Dutch design, which so strongly commends itself to those who love the quiet, the practical and the comfortable has been followed in the breakfast room. The finish is in light

pictures which grace the wall may be mentioned as they will be recognized from the views published. There are "Old King Cole and His Three Fiddlers," "Humpty Dumpty Sat on a Wall," and "Humpty Dumpty Fell Off the Wall," "Whittington and His Cat," and "The Tower of London." "Little Bo Peep," "Red Riding Hood," and

floor and the ceiling is painted a baby blue. The bathroom has a very broad rim with white best fittings. The pedestal basin also has a broad apron. Both are white enamel while the other fixtures are of nickel.

All in all the home is one of the most charming and beautiful in Victoria and it could be copied with advantage by

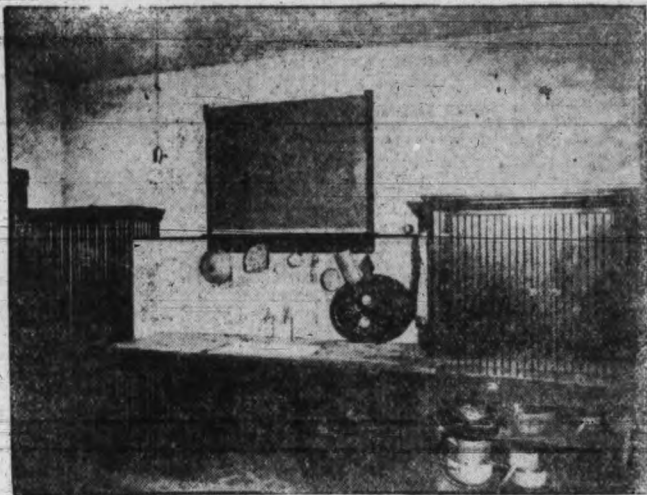
Bale, one of the most progressive and successful builders in Victoria, whose work in the past few years stands in evidence of the modern ideas and artistic taste which he possesses. The views will further show the many ingenious purposes to which native woods may be applied and the very handsome

one which Mr. Bale has built for himself on Elford street. This structure as also the interior arrangements, are all the work of Mr. Bale both in the matter of designing and execution, and certainly show a handiwork second to none. Needless to say the pretty little dwelling is one of the most compact

the use of native fir for building purposes. Mr. Bale says that this wood cannot be beaten even by the oak for finishing purposes, if given the proper treatment. But to get the best results the wood should first be steamed, then kiln dried and properly cleaned and polished. Then Mander's water stain



Dining Room and Breakfast Room and Conservatory.



Kitchen.

should be applied, this application to be followed by a coat of shellac, and later by four coats of varnish. Each of these coats should have ample time for drying and should be then rubbed. In the final rubbing a great deal of care should be used and the work should be done with oil and pumice stone. If all these things are adhered to the result should be a finish almost equal to that of a piano.

In the residence of Mr. Bale all the finishing has been done after this manner, and it has been the general comment of all who have seen it that they have never seen its equal. Mr. Bale has had mill men in the house who would not believe that the native fir could be so converted. The processes employed while not of Mr. Bale's own invention are comparatively new to builders, at least the methods of treatment as outlined are not carried out to the same extent by others.

For the benefit of those who might wish to emulate Mr. Bale it might be stated that the bungalow which is here shown is built on a stone and cement

Coming now to the matter of interior decoration and design the drawing room might be first described. It is finished in Flemish oak and has sand finished walls and cement beamed ceiling and cornices. The walls are tinted a pale yellow, shaded to a delicate green in the ceiling, while the wall fixtures are beautifully designed in old brass corresponding to the general plan of the room. The dining room is large and handsome in its ornate attractiveness. It is finished in a dark golden oak with paneled walls and heavy beam ceilings. Wrought iron electric fixtures are suspended from the beams by wrought iron chains, and seen in perfect harmony with the surroundings. In the outside wall a handsome sideboard is built with art glass over the top and clear lead work in the doors and sealskins in the panels.

The use of sealskins in such a manner is an entirely new departure, the idea having never been attempted in this city before. The hair skin is what is used as it lends itself to a more artistic effect under the circumstances than could be realized from the fur. It might be stated in this connection that the hair seal is what is regarded as a native of the coastal waters of this island and are frequently seen in bays and inlets surrounding the city. The windows in the dining room have entire leadwork casements. The tiles of the fireplace are dark red of a Dutch design. There is a bronze fireplace and the mantle is of the Mission type. The bookcases, like the sideboard, are built in the wall and with these necessary but usually bulky conveniences out of the way the comfort of the room

weathered oak, the wainscoting in dark wine-colored Fab P. R. No. 1, and the walls in two shades of terra cotta, the ceiling being a rich cream color. There is a plate shelf running around the walls and between the beams are panels on which appear hand paintings of clusters of fruits of various kinds. The conservatory opens off this room and the effect suggests cheerfulness. The reception hall is finished in paneled walls and beamed ceiling of dark weathered oak. There is a fireplace, mantle, bookcase and terra cotta tiles, also art lead work manufactured by Mr. Bale of the Victoria Glass Works. The main stairway off the hall, it will be observed, is elaborately finished. The woodwork is polished to a piano gloss and the floors throughout are in antique oak and polished. The end of the kitchen, which is shown, has an enameled sink with tiling at the back and sides, a dresser and cupboard.

The den is on the second floor and is in Mission style, the walls being in green burlap, paneled with gold mouldings. There is a plate shelf at the top and the ceiling is finished in a rich cream color. A gas grate is built into the room.

The nursery is a large airy department with the walls and ceiling tinted into two shades of green. The lower parts of the walls it will be seen have "Mother Goose" pictures, which were painted by Paul Beyrout. Chests of drawers are built into the walls for the children, also cupboards for the storage of their toys, this being calculated primarily for the purpose of teaching them tidiness. Some of the

the Wolf," "Goose, Goose, Gander," and several of the animal world. These things will at once be recognized as being very instructive to juveniles. Another feature about the nursery is that the floors are "deaden" to counter the sound to the nursery. The bath room appears in ivory white, the walls being tiled five feet above the

those who as stated seek to build a residence for themselves in this city. The cost of the bungalow can hardly be given because Mr. Bale being a contractor has done a good deal of the work personally and his painstaking efforts can only be rewarded by the pleasure which he and his family must take out of the cozy home.



Bathroom.







# Victoria's Weather is Finest in the World

## FACTORS WHICH MODIFY THE CLIMATE OF VICTORIA

By Arthur W. McCurdy—A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of Victoria, November 19, 1906.

"How about your climate?" "Well, it is different from that of any other place that you have ever seen," and the new arrival in Victoria at once wants to know "How it is different, and why is it different?"

If he arrives in July or August, the warmest months of the year, he finds a mean temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and a rainfall of less than an inch per month. If he arrives in January or February, our coldest months, he finds a mean temperature of 40 degrees and a rainfall of less than three inches per month. There may be a light fall of snow, but it soon passes away.

In July and August he finds the grass brown and dry; in January and February it is green everywhere. He, too, realizes that the climate of Victoria is different from that of any

weather bureau summary for that year, chart XIV.

	Highest.	Lowest.
Victoria	84	23
Winnipeg	87	29
Toronto	92	12
Montreal	92	12
Quebec	90	13
Sydney	88	13
Boston	94	3
New York	96	6
Washington, D. C.	96	12
Norfolk, Va.	96	12
Atlanta, Ga.	93	2
Jacksonville, Fla.	96	17
New Orleans	96	18
Oklahoma	98	11
Phoenix, Arizona	116	28
St. Louis, Mo.	96	18
Chicago	95	18
Salt Lake City	97	4
Sacramento	110	18
Portland, Ore.	99	17
Seattle	90	30

fall in Victoria for each month of 1905, and up to December 19th, 1906.

Month	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
January	2.89	4.50	2.27	2.90
February	2.27	1.96	...	...
March	1.39	...	...	...
April	0.21	...	...	...
May	2.81	1.81	...	...
June	1.06	...	...	...
July	0.10	...	...	...
August	1.21	...	...	...
September	4.03	2.14	...	...
October	2.81	5.80	...	...
November	0.91	8.13	...	...
December	2.82	2.40	...	...
Totals	22.51	4.50	25.48	2.30

These remarkable conditions are so startling that we at once look to the geographical features surrounding Victoria for the answer to the question "Why is the climate different from that of any other place that we have ever seen?"

The accompanying map shows high mountains at a distance of 40 to 100 miles from Victoria with an opening to the Pacific between the Olympic mountains and the mountains of Vancouver Island. In this opening lies the Strait of Juan de Fuca (20 miles wide), with lowlying lands and foothills on both sides of it. Through this gap in the mountains, the prevailing southwest, west, and northwest winds, modified by the temperature of the ocean (60 degrees F. in summer, and 45 degrees F. in winter), have free access to Victoria. They give us a tem-

perature comparatively cool in summer and warm in winter, and carry much of their moisture beyond us to be precipitated on the distant mountain ranges.

The south winds from the Pacific, passing over the Olympic mountains, drop their moisture there in the form of rain or snow and come to us as cool and dry winds.

The following table will afford comparison between the precipitation at Victoria and at stations nearer the mountain ranges upon Vancouver Island and the mainland.

	Rain.	Snow.
Victoria	22.51	4.50
Winnipeg	15.2	17.4
Montreal	30.1	123.4
Sydney	42.6	53.6

From the above it will be seen that the average rainfall of Victoria is similar to that of Montreal, Winnipeg's being less and Sydney's greater, and that the snowfall of Victoria is one-seventh of that of Montreal, one-fifth of that of Sydney, and one-third of that of Winnipeg.

The following table gives the absolute rain and snow fall in inches during 1905 in:

	Rain.	Snow.
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Montreal	25	130
Sydney	38	125
Boston	38	45
New York	38	68
Washington, D. C.	47	41
Norfolk, Va.	31	12

With the exception of Winnipeg the rainfall in Victoria is less than that in any other city mentioned, and Victoria's snowfall is the least of all.

To go still further into detail the following table gives the rain and snow

precipitation throughout a large portion of the year permitting abundant sunshine during those periods.

I may add that the climate of Victoria during July and August of the present year (1906) reminded me very much of that of the valley of the Nile during the months of January and February. The heat of the sun was about as hot, the air as dry, the nights as cool, and there was so little rain that it was hardly noticeable.

The ideal summer temperature is one where the mean maximum for the month of July during a long period of years is not in excess of 65 degrees Fahr.

The ideal winter temperature is one where the mean minimum for the month of January over a long period of years is as high as 35 degrees Fahr.

The ideal all the year climate is the one where both of these conditions obtain.

There is only one such spot in the world and that is in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, a few miles from Victoria, B. C.

By the mean maximum temperature of July is meant the average during the month of July of the highest temperatures obtained on each day of the month.

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The United States weather bureau compiles these averages and has issued

## STRIKING FACTS REVEALED BY DATA OF WEATHER BUREAUS

By C. C. Chapman, of the Chapman Advertising Agency, and President Ad. Men's Association, Portland, Ore.

thirty years enters the United States from the Atlantic at Cape Hatteras, passes south of Raleigh and Charlotte, far south of Asheville, south of Atlanta to Birmingham, Memphis and Little Rock, just north of Fort Worth, Texas, and then down into Mexico, passing 200 miles south of El Paso, New Mexico is skipped entirely and the line comes up to California through the lower altitudes of Southern Arizona and comes straight up through California and Oregon about 100 miles from the coast. Portland is thoroughly on the line, which passes Tacoma a few miles east of that town and Seattle, passes Puget

(Mont.), then up north through eastern British Columbia. This line in the central part of the United States is almost co-incident with the 55 degrees line. Thus the central part of the United States represents what might be called climate at its worst, so far as extremes in hot and cold weather are concerned, while the city of Victoria represents climate at its best.

The charts, etc., from which the above analysis is compiled can be obtained from the United States weather bureau at Washington, D. C., and from the department at Ottawa. (The foregoing remarkable article and

### The Holly H. s Its Home in Victoria.

With trembling fingers did we weave The holly round the Christmas hearth.

In connection with the yuletide which is now close at hand it is interesting to note that the first mention of holly as a Christmas embellishment is a carol in its praise written about the year 1450. Since then, around this evergreen, history and custom usage have piled up a host of superstitions; and experiment has also discovered that in this shrub or tree there exist quantities of such a nutritive and medicinal character that it is indeed questionable if in the realm of nature there is such a sentimental and at the same time, such an interesting plant.

Of all the cities on the Pacific coast Victoria is most admirably situated by nature for the growth of the holly tree. Into this city the pioneers would seem to have carried that sentiment which holds such complete sway in the Old Country—the sentiment which teaches that Christmas without holly is like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. For years the plant has been cultivated here, both in nurseries and in private gardens; and this year Victoria is the epicenter which is supplying many of the coast cities with the festive decoration. During the past few days the Times has sent hundreds of souvenir boxes, containing a few sprigs adorned with scarlet berries, all over the Dominion, and even further afield.

About this valuable and ornamental tree there have sprung up countless superstitions. But even in the Times Christmas pages there is not unlimited space, and it is only possible to mention a few.

In England—the home of the holly—in the county of Rutland, it is deemed unlucky to introduce the plant into a house before Christmas Eve. But in Derbyshire, even a stranger superstition prevails. It is to the effect that, as the holly brought into the house is either smooth or rough, so the husband or wife in that house will be master. Not so very long ago in Germany the idea was vulgarly prevalent that consecrated twigs of the plant hung over a door would protect against burglars. And this latter superstition is not so ludicrous when it is remembered that the name holly is derived from the word holy, and that it was so called because of its common usage in decorating churches at Christmas.

But holly has qualities which from a materialistic standpoint transcend its sentimental value. The leaves of the tree when ground fine may be used medicinally in cases of gout and rheumatism. They may also be used as an astringent and as a tonic. The leaves and small branches chopped fine will do for feeding sheep, while the berries are manna to the birds when snow is on the ground. Although the leaves are indigestible, so soon as they leave a mucilaginous, bitter and astringent taste in the mouth. The wood of the holly tree is almost as white as ivory and is very hard and white grained. It is used by cabinet makers, turners, musical instrument makers, and also in wood engraving. Besides those uses already mentioned, holly is planted as a hedge, and owing to the fact that it bears dripping, wet, it is often trimmed into ornamental trees, and in this fashion, and in grotesque shapes and forms of birds and animals, it adorns the gardens of many an Old Country hostelry.

Yet eminently useful as all these attributes are, at this season of the year, they are forgotten, or, if remembered, soon fade away before the sentimental usage which has been hallowed by hygone ages. Man invariably pictures an ideal of Christmas in which the evergreen scarlet-berried tree plays no insignificant part. He pictures a snow covered country with the light flake particles falling amidst a profound silence, only broken at intervals by the sound of church bells. The air is cold, crisp and rarified. Around the windows of his snug and cosy home hop fluffy birds piteously calling for crumbs. Within doors are roaring fires built up with blazing logs. On the walls, surrounding the picture frames, and suspended from the chandelier, are festoons and bunches of the immortal evergreen. And at night time, when the blinds are drawn and games are at their height, when the old folk are ga-

thered round the fire and reminiscences are being bandied to and fro, eye and anon some allusion will be made to those silent green leaves and scarlet berries which adorn the home. Some tribute will be paid to that plant, which as long as the world lasts will be inseparably associated with Christmas Day.

Rapid growth of the finger-nails is a sign of good health.

official reports showing them for the last thirty years. These figures are graphically presented in what are known as "Isothermal Charts." Isotherms means equal temperature. On these charts are shown isothermal lines or lines of equal temperature. These lines wind around in and out according to where the temperatures are equal at a given period, or where over a given period the average is the same.

The isothermal line of the mean maximum temperature of July for thirty years passes or crosses the American continent almost entirely in Canada. It barely touches the tip of the state of Maine, beginning as it does in Newfoundland and crossing Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the province of Quebec near Quebec, turning north to Hudson's Bay, skirting Saskatchewan and Alberta, and dropping almost south along the British Columbia coast, passing through Victoria, skirting the Olympics and the Washington coast, and dipping into Oregon for just a few miles.

The isothermal line of the minimum temperature of July of 35 degrees for

sound skirting the Olympics and crossing the straits just southwest of Victoria.

While in the straits it crosses the mean summer temperature isothermal line and fixes the one point on this hemisphere where this ideal temperature combination is achieved.

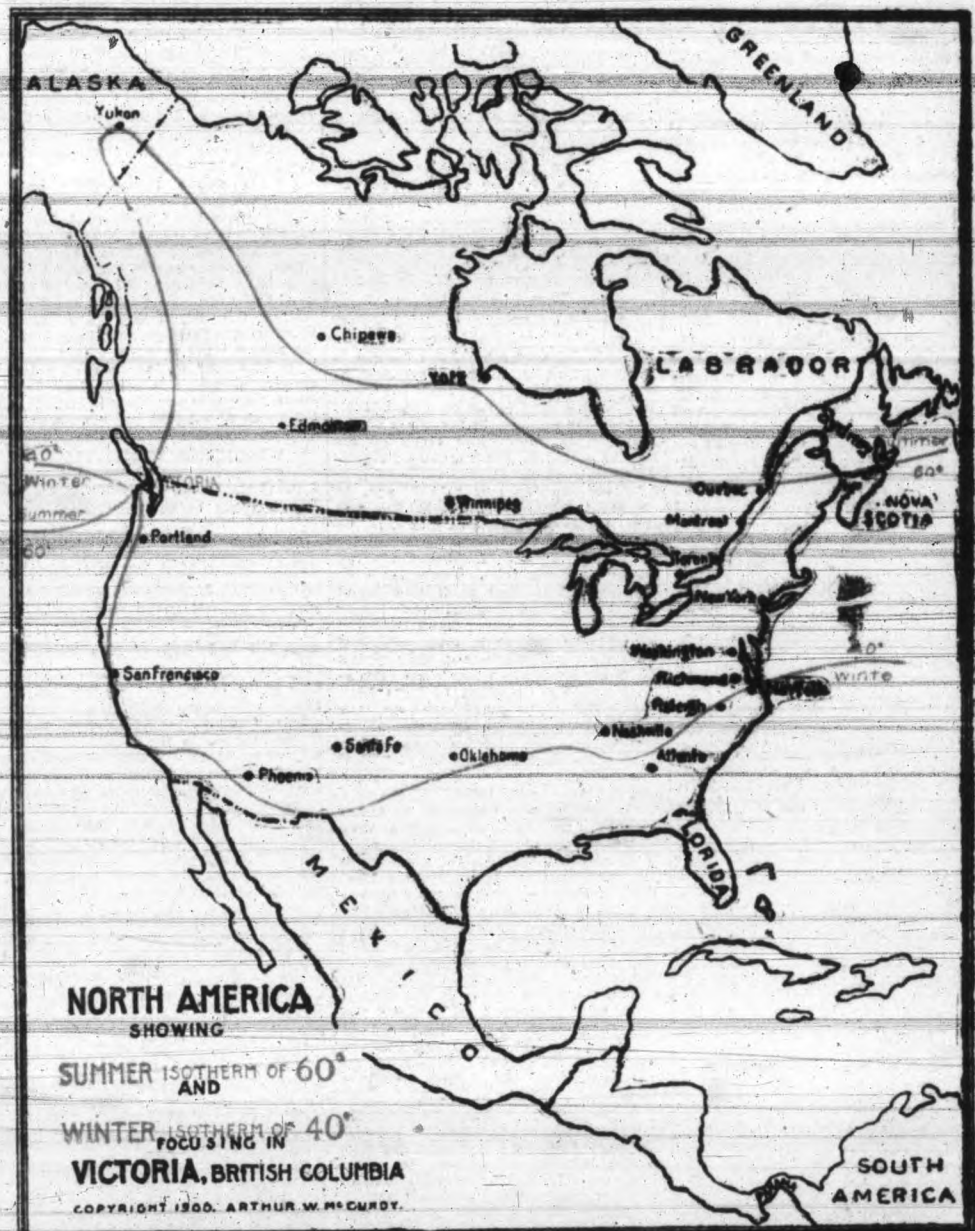
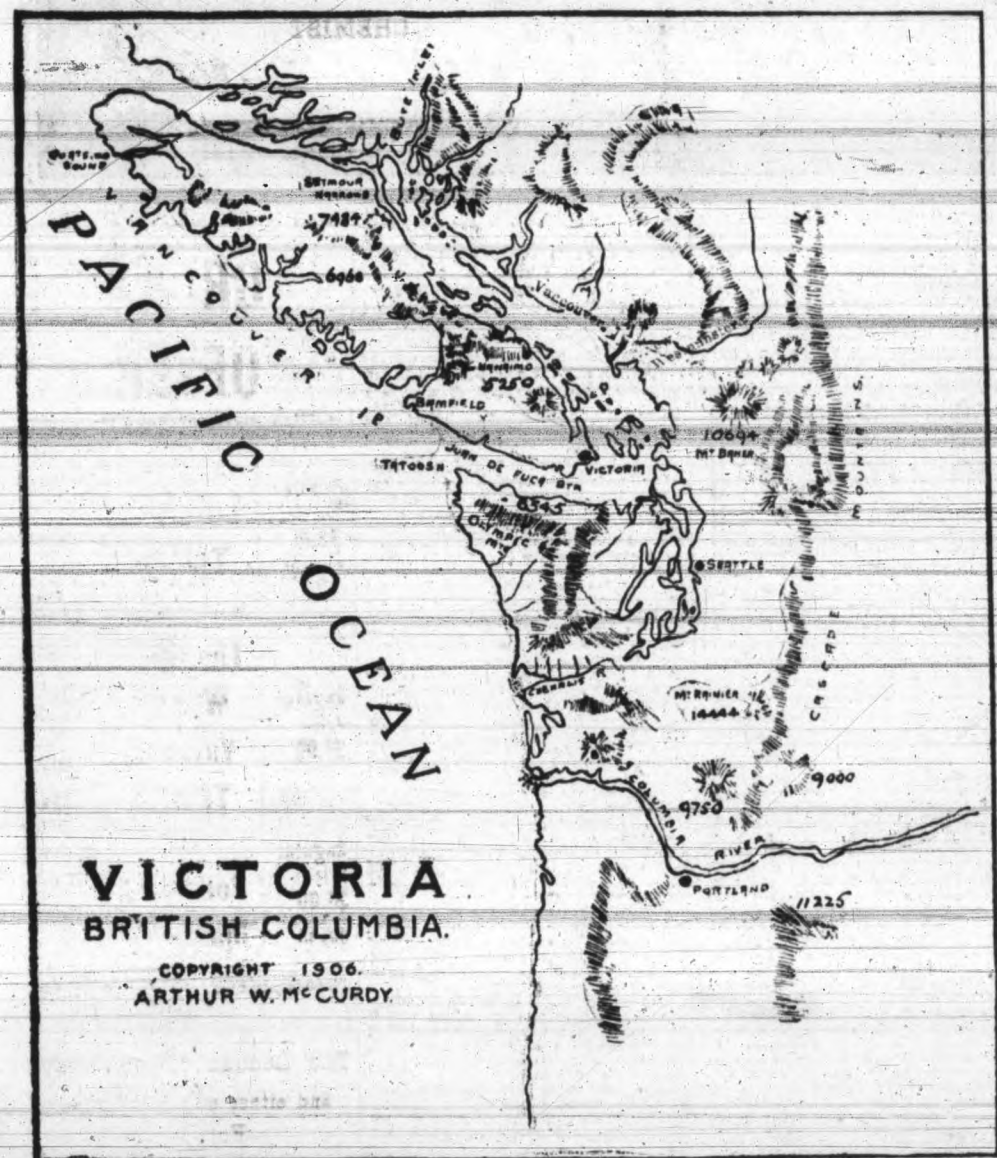
As a climatic contrast can be taken the isothermal line of 85 degrees covering the mean maximum temperature of July for the thirty years. This line passing near Washington (D.C.), Philadelphia, New York-Buffalo (Montana), passes near Denver and Chienne, up near Pocatello (Idaho), almost to Spokane, south through Walla Walla to Eastern Oregon and Nevada; north up into Oregon and south through California, passing almost through Los Angeles. That is hot weather with a vengeance.

Then there is the cold weather line, being the isothermal line of 15 degrees above zero as the mean minimum temperature for January for thirty years, passing near Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Ottawa, Grand Haven, Chicago, Des Moines, Denver, Pocatello, Kailapell

diagram, constituting perhaps the best advertisement yet prepared of Victoria as a tourist and residential city, has been specially prepared for the Times by C. C. Chapman, president of the Chapman Advertising Agency, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Chapman was the first to discover the unique and striking facts outlined in the article, and briefly referred to them in an address before the Pacific Advertising Men's Association at the recent gathering at Victoria. The subject seemed to be one of such importance to Victoria in this campaign for residents that he was asked by the Times to prepare for this paper a concise statement along the lines indicated. This Mr. Chapman has kindly done.

The accompanying chart has been kindly loaned the Times for the purpose of illustrating the article by Arthur W. McCurdy of this city, who is making a study of the same subject.

Text and chart in conjunction form together, with a statement of precipitation, the best talking point for advertising for settlers possessed by any city in the world.—Ed.)



other place that he has ever seen.

On the accompanying map of North America I have marked points having a mean temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit for July and August, and those having a mean temperature of 40 degrees for January and February, joining them by an isothermal line running from ocean to ocean.

The summer isotherm of 60 degrees after leaving Victoria enters the mainland north of Vancouver and runs inside the coast line as far north as the Yukon, then bending southeast it passes south of Hudson Bay, north of Quebec, and enters the Atlantic at Sydney, Nova Scotia. South of this line it is hotter than in Victoria in July and August, and north of it, it is colder.

The winter isotherm of 40 degrees after leaving Victoria, enters the mainland at Seattle and runs inside the coast line as far south as Phoenix, Arizona, then crossing the Southern States, enters the Atlantic at Norfolk, Virginia. South of this line it is warmer than in Victoria in January and February, and north of it, it is colder.

So that, on the Pacific coast in Victoria we find the temperature of Nova Scotia in summer, and that of Norfolk, Virginia, in winter. This is the more remarkable when we consider that Victoria is 150 miles further north than Sydney, and 700 miles further north than Norfolk.

In this connection it is interesting to glance at the absolute maximum and minimum surface temperatures of the following cities of North America for 1905 as reported in the United States

It will be noticed that all other cities mentioned have a higher temperature than Victoria, and, with the exception of Phoenix, Arizona, have also a lower temperature.

The following table affords a comparison of Victoria's average rain and snow fall with that of other Canadian cities for a 20 year period:

	Rain.	Snow.
Victoria	22.51	4.50
Winnipeg	15.2	17.4
Montreal	30.1	123.4
Sydney	42.6	53.6

From the above it will be seen that the average rainfall of Victoria is similar to that of Montreal, Winnipeg's being less and Sydney's greater, and that the snowfall of Victoria is one-seventh of that of Montreal, one-fifth of that of Sydney, and one-third of that of Winnipeg.

The following table gives the absolute rain and snow fall in inches during 1905 in:

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To go still further into detail the following table gives the rain and snow

precipitation throughout a large portion of the year permitting abundant sunshine during those periods.

I may add that the climate of Victoria during July and August of the present year (1906) reminded me very much of that of the valley of the Nile during the months of January and February. The heat of the sun was about as hot, the air as dry, the nights as cool, and there was so little rain that it was hardly noticeable.

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## LUMPKINS' CHRISTMAS EVE

'Twas the night before Christmas, on a stormy eve,  
And each joyous creature from Ashville to Hance  
Looked forward to "ditties" at Lumpkin's school.  
In the way of a supper, a Tye and a Dance.  
For the year had dealt kindly with Lumpkin, school soul,  
He was in the way of a supper, a Tye and a Dance.  
His partner, a Tye, was a Tye, a Tye, a Tye,  
And the Tye was a Tye, a Tye, a Tye, a Tye,  
So the Tye was a Tye, a Tye, a Tye, a Tye,  
From village to town.  
And each joyous creature, cross lots and o'er trail,  
By means of a Tye, a Tye, a Tye, a Tye,  
Were waiting bidding to come, one and all  
To Lumpkin's Hall!  
And Lumpkin the while? Sure a buster lad  
Never waded in energy up to the neck  
He had Rogers and Rockefeller all to the bad  
When it came down to system, and stacking the deck.  
Napoleon himself, with his tactics and such  
Was a mud-pup to Lumpkin, a Tye, a Tye, a Tye,  
When he got down to work with a pin in his clutch  
And sending off wires at two dollars a clip.  
There was things to be ordered from East and from West  
And all of the best!  
Decorations and dishes, and doilies, and dress  
C. O. D. per express.  
Not to mention tinned fruit, bottled goods, and a host  
Of such truck from the coast.  
There was music from Loops, engaged weeks ahead  
With a Bagpipe extra, for Lumpkin's frau  
Claimed kin with a Tye, a Tye, a Tye, a Tye,  
At the head of his tribe in Piltouglie—Here's How!  
There was fiddles for white folk—and, per whippers,  
A big Gramophone with four dozen fresh plates  
All chuck full of Chopin, Caruso and Gies.  
And the warmest coon songs from the Southern States.  
There was barrels of beer—just enough and no more,  
To lighten a floor.  
Where occasional splinters stuck up thro' the wax  
Or wire nails and tacks.  
Protected like fish hooks from wainscot and wall  
Of Lumpkin's Hall.  
For the Hall was a hay barn, done up to the nines  
In a dress suit, disguise of pink cheese cloth and rulle,  
With Hoop-a-deh motives of spruce twigs and vines  
Shouting sentiments loaded with Xmas and Yule!  
You can't think about Thackeray's "The Virginians"  
Or Washington Irving at Bracebuckle Hall—  
But for real Christmas spirit, fragment, oh, fudge!  
Them Thackeray writers ain't in it at all  
With Lumpkin again, by the pallid moonlight  
To fix things right.  
With a sheep slaughtered here and a piggy stuck there,  
Or a plump fond pair  
Of Turkeys unfeathered, drawn, quartered and hung  
Their last song sung.  
'Twas the day before Christmas, and all was in hand  
For the grub (wet and dry) was at last all in store—  
The fiddlers and piper and Loops' brass band  
Had arrived in good time, playing solos galore.  
The Barn was plump ready to burst into bloom  
At the touch of a match, and the House was a dream  
Of Lucullus gone duty, for such were the tools.  
Was laden with chicken, mince pie and ice cream,  
For, a dance in the Barn, was the tariff outlined  
In Lumpkin's mind.  
Then across for a pork and plum pudding carouse  
In the garish house.  
Then dance, and dine, and dance again, then dance and eat  
And again, repeat!  
'Twas the night before Christmas, a glorious throng  
Was pickin' their partners to open the dance.  
Such a gorgeous emment of wine, women and song  
Was never looked on by none—save some sooty from France.  
With school ma'ams and Misses and Mistresses and maids  
All waitin' with programmes for to round up and brand  
Their pick of the deck from the two spot of spades:  
Up to Ace high in Hearts—to the strains of the band.  
An' just when the last bassinet door is closed  
And parade is called—  
Here comes Trusty Jones a drivin' the up express  
In his evenin' dress  
And bearing a hamper, large and fat and round  
Mebbe thirty pound!  
It's addressed to Ma'am Lumpkin, and prepaid O. K.  
And it comes true Piltouglie in Scotland, N. B.  
From the chief of the tribe of the clansmen so gay—  
And her pride at the gift it was pretty to see—  
The box is soon opened, and filled, and out  
Falls a great heavy football that rolls down the Hall  
To the feet of the Piper, who skreals with a shout—  
'Tis a Haggis, me cert!—and weeps over the ball.  
Then lifts and places it with what care he's able  
Upon a table  
And loudly, fondly begs of Lumpkin's wife  
A carving knife  
To cut the creature's rind. 'Tis made, he says, of tripe—  
To see if it be ripe.  
'Twas the night before Christmas, and when, with a splash  
That live bomb exploded at touch of cold steel  
One thought 'twas the last night of all for the hash  
Or perridge, that burst from the odorous peel,  
Gushed forth in a deluge that threatened to pour  
Destruction and death, on Maid, Matron and Bride,  
Each had kissed his lassie a thousand times o'er  
Then—'Remember the Ladies and Babies!' he cried,  
And dauntless as Britons in peril they sprang  
The whole male schbang  
Straight at the rolling avalanche of frenzied food,  
(stone called it good).  
And pausing not in quest of shovel, pail or cup  
Ate the Haggis up!  
'Twas the night before Christmas, and, freed from the fear  
Of a horrible wash and milky water fate,  
Man, woman and Handmaiden turned with a cheer  
To wait on the fiddlers, but—strange to relate  
Instead of the "Beautiful Blue Danube"—each how  
Scraped out a surprisingly harmonious peal  
Of something like "Green grow the radishes, oh!"  
And the three step panned out as a bold Scottish Reel,  
And every brave lad that had supped of the brose  
Spoke thro' his nose—  
And low to his partner's whisper, dancing by  
Whispered "Hoots, aye!"  
In fact the whole bunch that had eaten hotch potch  
Had all gone Scotch!  
'Twas the night before Christmas, The Hoose, but an' ben  
Was thrangit w' lassies bath songs an' guth—  
An' gey gallant laddies, tho' aiblins, ye'll see,  
In the wee sma'ish oors here an' yonder a youth  
Was a bit over muckle imbu'd in the brew  
But naething to fash about—Lumpkin, daft loon,  
Was a' airts at aince—and his weel faur'd doo,  
Wi' reel, jig an' Scotchish louned out o' her shoon  
An' the Piper w' pibroch an' slogan an' a  
Marched down the Ha'  
Ca' in the tunes, frae "Charlie Over the Sea"  
To "Bonnie Dundee"  
Till the morn's morn brak up the fechtin' line  
Wi' "Auld Lang Sye"

DENIZEN.

QUEEN'S ACADEMY.  
Rolls of Honor in Connection With This  
School's Work During Past  
Year.

Queen's Academy closed for the holidays on Thursday. The exercises were short, but of a practical character. The Academy Journal, written by the senior pupils, was read in a most creditable manner by Miss Mabel Eberts, while the Junior Journal was equally well read by Miss D. Ogilvy Irving. Every composition awarded in these journals has been written in the schoolroom, thus insuring originality.

The ready replies and happy faces of the pupils were abundant evidence of the interest taken in their work, and that school life was not altogether irksome. After presentation to the teachers of Christmas gifts by the pupils, the principal, Dr. Pope, read the roll of honor and promotion lists as follows:

Head of School—Madge Wolfenden.  
Reading—5th Reader, Madge Wolfenden; 4th Reader, Sheila Dumbarton; and Reader, Marguerite Verrier; 3rd Reader, Ellen Miller, Thelma Dumbarton; 1st Reader, Thelma Dodd; Primers, Kathleen Galley.  
Writing—Seniors, Daisy Barnard, Madge Wolfenden; Intermediates, Nora Jones, Moragh Jameson; Juniors, Helen Grant, Thelma Dumbarton; Primers, Edith Galley, Katharine Galley.  
Dictation and Spelling—Seniors, 1st Daisy Barnard, 2nd Madge Wolfenden; Intermediates, Helen Grant, Juniors, Edith Galley, Kathleen Galley.  
Grammar—Seniors, Brenda Dumbarton, and Jessie Choate; Juniors, Ogilvy Irving, Georgina Melrose.  
Canadian History—1st Jessie Choate, 2nd Jessie Choate.  
British History—1st Brenda Dumbarton, 2nd Jessie Choate.  
Roman History—1st Gwendolyn Bridgman, 2nd Jessie Choate.  
Zoology—Seniors, Daisy Barnard, Madge Wolfenden; Juniors, Thelma Dumbarton, Kathleen Galley.  
Physiology—1st Gwendolyn Bridgman, 2nd Madge Wolfenden.  
English Literature—1st Madge Wolfenden, 2nd Daisy Barnard.  
Latin—Seniors, 1st Madge Wolfenden, 2nd Daisy Barnard; Juniors, Thelma Dumbarton, Kathleen Galley.  
French—Seniors, Madge Wolfenden, Brenda Dumbarton, and Jessie Choate; Juniors, Ogilvy Irving, Georgina Melrose.  
Stenography—Seniors, Daisy Barnard, Madge Wolfenden; Juniors, Thelma Dumbarton, Kathleen Galley.  
Neatness—Moragh Jameson.  
Rapid Improvement—Muriel Welch.  
Stitching—Iris Mackenzie.  
Politeness—Daisy Barnard.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.  
List of Those Who Will Receive Certificates of Qualification, Number  
Granted Discharges.

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment:  
The following men, having qualified in the regimental school of instruction and concluded, will be issued certificates of qualification as under: the first two named receiving the cash prizes offered by the officers' mess: For sergeants, No. 128, Corporal T. L. Strachan; No. 129, Gunner W. Irving; No. 31, Acting Bombardier B. G. Prior; No. 215, Corporal J. P. Wheeler.  
For corporals, No. 105, Corporal A. Richardson; No. 174, Gunner C. W. Kinloch; No. 252, W. Thrall; No. 233, V. Williams; No. 11, W. H. P. Sweeney; No. 41, J. J. Stuniford; No. 277, Gunner S. L. Wilson; No. 128, W. C. Thompson; No. 203, W. S. Duncan.  
The following men, having been unavoidably absent from the examination, will be given an opportunity to be examined next month: No. 54, Corporal T. A. Ross; No. 151, Bombardier W. H. Spofford.  
The regular drill season will commence on January 7th, the company's drill nights being as heretofore: No. 3 Company on Mondays, No. 1 Company on Tuesdays, No. 2 Company on Wednesdays.  
The following N. C. O.'s and men, having been granted discharges, are struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 102, Company Quarter-Master-Sergeant C. E. Lawson; No. 128, Sergeant J. A. Anderson; No. 142, Gunner B. B. King; No. 121, Bombardier H. W. Sharpe; No. 143, Trumpeter John Lind; No. 175, Gunner A. Margison; No. 108, Gunner J. T. Croft; No. 14, Gunner J. A. McGregor; No. 107, Gunner K. O. Morrison, December 6th, 1906.

Under authority of district order No. 13, of December 18th, 1906, the drill hall will be closed from December 25th, 1906, to January 1st, 1907, inclusive.

By order,  
(Signed) W. RIDGWAY WILSON,  
Captain.

Adjutant 5th Regiment, C. A.

## NO SALE MADE.

James Island Not Purchased By Dr

Findlay, Who is Indignant Concerning Report.

Dr. G. L. Findlay, of England, who is at present spending a holiday in the city, is very indignant concerning the report published in the Colonist this morning to the effect that he had purchased James Island. Dr. Findlay was interviewed to-day by a Times reporter. He stated that he had not purchased James Island. There had been some negotiations in connection with it, but the report published might very likely result in this coming to nothing. Dr. Findlay said there was no authority for the statement that the island had been purchased. The price stated by the Colonist was never contemplated by him, and he certainly would pay no such figure as the \$23,000 mentioned in the report.

He thinks it very strange that such erroneous statements should be published, and cannot understand why such a course is pursued. The references to himself as a wealthy Englishman who is seeking to make James Island a residential seat and is highly pleased with his acquisition is very annoying to Dr. Findlay. Such statements, which are not facts, are very damaging he says, and but poorly adapted to attract investors.

ENLARGING BOUNDARY  
FALLS SMELTERTHREE MORE FURNACES  
WILL BE INSTALLED

Supply of Coke at Trail is Increasing—  
The Ore Shipments From  
Rossland.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 22.—The supply of coke is increasing at Trail and during the week another copper furnace was blown in, making three in operation. It is anticipated that soon all of the five copper furnaces will be blown in and then the plant will be reducing 1,100 tons daily.

The Le Roi smelter at Northport has not been in operation during the week, the management waiting for a supply of coke sufficiently large to assure operation.

In the shaft of the Grand Prize property located north of the city, a find of free gold has been made. The piece of ore is impregnated with free gold in the nugget form. The extent of the find has not yet been determined although the ledge is about four and a half feet in width. By many it is considered important as it reveals that another section of the Trail division promises to develop valuable mines.

Information has been received here from the East that the officials of the Dominion Copper Company at a meeting held a few days ago in New York, were so well pleased with the work being done at the company's mines at Phoenix and at the smelter at Boundary Falls that it had been decided by the board to enlarge the smelting works with three more furnaces giving the plant a total capacity of 3,400 tons of ore per day. With two furnaces now in commission and a third now being erected this will make six blast furnaces at this smelter. The improvements will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 and will be paid for from earnings. It will require the better part of 1907 probably to get the new furnaces installed.

Shipments for the week were: Le Roi, 1,990 tons; Centre Star, 1,450 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 330 tons. Total for week, 3,770 tons, and for year, 285,008 tons.

THE VATICAN AND  
SEPARATION LAWPROTEST AGAINST ACTION  
OF FRENCH CABINET

Papal Secretary Requests Ministers to  
Communicate Note to Their Respective Governments.

Rome, 21.—The following is a detailed summary of the note issued by the Vatican as a protest against the course of the French government and forwarded to all the Papal representatives abroad:  
"The note protested primarily that the rights of religion have been outraged by the French government's action, in preventing the head of the church from communicating with the French hierarchy by the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, secretary of the Papal nunciature at Paris. The question of the inviolability of the archives of the nunciature is not touched upon, it being pointed out that the authorities on international law do not agree upon what constitutes the duty of a state in the matter of documents left behind by the representatives of a foreign power with which relations had been broken, when the interests of this power had not been entrusted to a third friendly power."

Continuing the note says: "The representatives of the Holy See abroad have also received a circular in which are set forth the motives for the action of the Vatican regarding the application of the church and state separation law of 1905. These motives are so grave that it is evidently impossible to accuse the Holy See of intrusiveness or of unjust interference. The French government in condemning the cultural associations which disregard the essential rights which the church derived from her constitution, such as maintaining an ecclesiastical hierarchy established by her Divine Father as the basis of the organization of the church; in fact the law conferred on the cultural associations rights which not only belong exclusively to the ecclesiastical authorities in the practice of worship and of possession and administration of ecclesiastical property, but the same associations were rendered independent of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and instead were placed under the jurisdiction of the state. The Pontiff could not but approve of such associations without being lax in his duty as head of the church and without trampling on the fundamental domestic principle of the church."

The same can be said of M. Briand's circular. The Holy See could not admit the unjust and untenable condition which the circular imposed upon the clergy in the exercise of their duties. All this evidently seems that the Holy See merely did its duty strictly in giving instructions on the subject to the French clergy. If the French government was animated by calmer sentiments it could create for the church in France a situation which at least would not infringe the essential rights of the Holy See which might, even without admitting the principle of the separation of church and state, tolerate such a situation in order to avoid worse evils as it did in the case of other countries."

The Papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry Del Val, to-day communicated the text to the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican, with the request that it be communicated to their governments. The note will be officially brought to the attention of the United States government by Mgr. Falconi, apostolic delegate at Washington.

SCHOOL CLOSING  
THE ORDER TO-DAYCHILDREN GIVEN  
TWO WEEKS HOLIDAY

Interesting Programmes Were Carried Out in a Number of Educational Institutions.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
Closing exercises are the order of the day in all the city schools to-day. The dispersing of the children for their two weeks' holiday was made the occasion at the Girls' Central of an interesting event, an outline of which was given in yesterday's Times.

The closing exercises in connection with the Victoria West school took place in Simple's hall. Almost simultaneously similar exercises were held in the South Park, Kingston street, Spring Ridge, Hillside avenue and Rock Bay schools.

RUSSIAN COUNT  
SLAIN BY TERRORIST

Assassin Fired Six Bullets Into Body of  
Ex-Governor General—Arrested  
By Police.

Tver, Russia, Dec. 23.—Count Alexis Ignatieff, a member of the Council of the Empire and ex-Governor-General of Kiev, Volhynia and Podolia, was shot and killed by an unknown man here to-night in the refreshment room of the hotel occupied by the Nobles' Assembly. The assassin fired six bullets from a revolver into his victim's body and then tried to commit suicide, but was seized before he could do so, and is now in the custody of the police.

At the moment of the assassination Count Ignatieff was sitting with other members of the Zemstvo in the refreshment room. The Zemstvo meets in the Nobles' Assembly hall. Suddenly a young man who had been sitting apart rose and, approaching the count, emptied the contents of a revolver at him. All the shots took effect, one piercing his heart, and the count died almost instantly.

The murderer, followed by some of the members of the Zemstvo, fled to an adjoining room, where he turned his revolver, two chambers of which he had reloaded, upon his breast. One shot missed his body entirely, and the other pierced his shoulder. He was then seized. At the moment when his pursuers laid hold of him he shouted: "I did what I came here to do!" A card of admission to the Zemstvo bearing the name of Kuitkoff, was found in his pocket. His appearance is that of a workman.

Drumhead court-martial law, under which hundreds of the leading Terrorists have been executed during the last few months, was worked out at a special conference, of which Count Ignatieff was a member, and to him the revolutionists attributed the authorship of this measure. M. Stokanov has been premier, the count has been several times reported as intriguing with other members of the so-called Camarilla to oust M. Stolypin and to induce the Emperor to dispense entirely with the lower house.

Police Captain Killed.  
Kotama, Russia, Dec. 22.—While a squad of police, headed by Police Capt. Preobrazhansky, were last night entering a lodging house suspected of harboring revolutionists, several men opened fire with revolvers on the police, killing the captain and mortally wounding a policeman. The revolutionists escaped.

THE TRANSFER OF  
HALIFAX DOCKYARD

(Special to the Times.)

Captain Spain will leave for Halifax on Sunday to take over Halifax dockyard from the Imperial authorities on January 1st.

At noon on New Year's Day the officers and crew of the government cruiser Canada will come ashore and occupy the naval barracks. The Canadian ensign will be hoisted over the dock yard whenever it is taken over.

## CAR SHORTAGE.

Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers Will  
Take Action.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 22.—The St. Louis Valley Lumberman, a prominent organ of the Western lumber trade, announces to-day that the lumber and shingle manufacturers of the Pacific Coast have taken steps looking to an application for recovery for certain roads. It is admitted that the properties are perfectly solvent, but the attack is being made on the ground that the roads have forfeited their charters through insufficient service.

## TRYING TO RELIEVE SITUATION.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22.—C. A. Prouty, a member of the inter-state commerce commission, said to-day: "The damage to grain and cattle shippers in the South and West, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, from car shortage conditions cannot be estimated. Active and stringent methods will have to be adopted to relieve the situation."

## IRISH SECRETARSHIP.

Dublin, Dec. 22.—The Evening News to-day stated that negotiations have been in progress for some time with the view of Sir Algernon West, succeeding James Bryce as chief secretary for Ireland.

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# Victoria: The Los Angeles of Canada.

Where the past jostles with progress, Victoria and Los Angeles are the two cities of the Pacific coast most alike in potentialities and environment. The latter has led the way, but the capital of British Columbia is a worthy follower, and has better opportunities, more abundant resources, than any sister city to the south. Both have clinging memories of the past surrounding them. The capital of Southern California nestles round the old mission church of Our Lady of the Angeles, while Victoria found its being surrounding Fort Camosun, the Hudson's Bay Company fort, the location of which is perpetuated in the names of several streets in the vicinity. Victoria has been well termed

## The Los Angeles of Canada.

The history of the two cities is singularly alike. Both had their inception in assemblage of Indians; in the Californian city for the purpose of religious instruction, here for the purpose of trade. Gradually, in the vicinity of each arose a hamlet where the modest requirements of incoming settlers were met by pioneer storekeepers and mechanics. This by gradual advancement brought about a medium sized town. These, for a time, existed in quietude dragging on existence in a somnolent old world way. It is true

in many places fallen into disrepair and practically become impassable. This is not the case with the main highway from Victoria, the road to Nanaimo, another link with the past—as it is used every day in the year, and therefore is a much better asset than its southern counterpart.

"Beautiful for situation," describes each city equally well. Though Los Angeles boasts its palms and olive trees; Victoria has its oaks and firs that, to those who enjoy artistic disorder of form are more pleasing than the absolute symmetry of those subtropical trees that have been termed vegetable feathers. Each city has horticultural wealth at its back. Los Angeles is the centre of an orange raising district. Victoria is gradually becoming known as the outlet of a large extent of country where every fruit of the temperate zone can be grown in the highest perfection. But, in this respect, the sister city has about reached its zenith while the potentialities of the Sanjich peninsula and other districts surrounding Victoria are, even now, hardly recognized. This, however, is a source of future greatness that need not be dwelt upon here.

The most remarkable collateral feature between the two cities only became evident within the past few

and certainly none in North America, can equal. In spring, summer, autumn and winter there are scenes of beauty to be admired. Both nature and art have their efficient part in securing this result and one, by the hand of providence, and the other by the aid of man have in the vicinity of Victoria almost perfect exemplification. As yet nature has played the predominant part and, in most instances, any attempt to improve upon it would be "to gild the lily, to adorn the rose."

Victoria has certainly one advantage that Los Angeles can never equal. Its beauty is not limited to landscapes; every momentary change on the surface of the ocean can be enjoyed here while the city to the south is a considerable distance from the realm of Father Neptune. As a result, the breezes are laden with ozone and have that invigorating effect so dear to those who love the life of the open. Situated, as Victoria is, at the southernmost extremity of the island, most of the rain laden clouds driven east across the Pacific pass harmlessly over it to be unburdened by dashing against the mountains and deluge less favored localities on the mainland coast.

The manifold changes in sea and sky can nowhere be seen better than near Victoria. Whether the mood of the old

set. No wonder many visitors have to taste the water to be convinced that it is salt. There is an air of peace pervading the surroundings, that is reminiscent rather of a quiet English backwater than an arm of the sea. As the sun sinks slowly in the West, gold, crimson and purple paint the sky, to be reflected in an exact similitude on the calm surface of the water. The canoes and skiffs drift slowly at the will of the erratic currents, while the merry mariners sing gleefully to the accompaniment of the mandolin and guitar. And the swimmers add their quota to the gaiety. The splashing, the laughter, the shouts at each nautical escapade, each give added charm to the scene.

Most Unique Seaside Scene on the continent. Then, when the long twilight begins to fall on the emerald sward and many colored verdure of the surrounding forest, a new scheme of enjoyment arises on the nearby shore. Like variegated fireflies the gleams of electric lights dart out, as if by magic, from the bottom to the apex of the giant conifers at Gorge Park. Each path seems outlined with the same agency—stray colored, when seen from a distance. Festoons of incandescent bulbs cast a moonday brilliance over the lawn; many of the merry-makers throng ashore to partake in the new delights of a calm summer evening. In Canada, at all events, there is no such setting for an all-forest concert. Soon the strains of an orchestra break gently on the ear; old favorites seem even more beautiful in such enchanting surroundings. Songs of home; melodies of love; tone stories of strife and wrecks, and wassail, gather fresh vividness when heard unencumbered by the artificial surroundings of a theatre or concert hall. Ever and anon there is a chorus that all know. Away on the heights, now purple in the gathering gloom, the strain is taken up by the light-hearted young folk in the cockleshell boats and, when the National Anthem, designates the close of the evening's enjoyment it is with regret the pleasure seekers leave the arm in solitude to await the dawn of another equally happy day. This is one, and only one, of the almost unique joys of Victoria—the pride of its residents and the well-beloved of visitors from every part of the earth.

But, the song of the land is sounding, that eternal hymn of four voices, spring, summer, fall and winter, that raises a never ending paean of praise to the giver of all good things. Hillside avenue in the glare of the noonday sun. It is spring; present of the coming summer. The old story of gold, gold, gold is repeated. Not the meteoric gold of some remote mountain peak, but the golden glory of the flowers that herald the advent of long, long days filled, to those with seeing eyes, with the beauties of the opening year. Seasons are ablaze with bloom and grace; the meadows are dotted with buttercups and ox-eye daisies. Yes, gold is the color of a Victoria spring. And even while the uplands and fields are aglow the gentler hues of the connecting time with summer gradually unfold to the view. It is the season of pink and white, of the hawthorn, wild rose and the apple, plum, prune, pear and peach blossoms of the orchard. Like the forerunner of our the blossoms blaze the way for its gentler followers and now not only beautiful blooms but sweet scents, are coming in profusion. There is a

Dainty Perfume in the Air. In the garden the violet, though past its earlier freshness, still spreads the fragrance that attracts the searcher to its hiding place. The narcissus, too, adds another note of perfume and the snowdrop and many other harbingers of summer combine to make a veritable orchestra of praise for those who, to use Dr. Ewert's quaint conceit, are able "to hear through the nose."

Summer, with all its rainbow-hued radiance, crowns the year with glory for this city, beautiful Victoria. It is then the rose, pride of this little bit of England on the shore of the Pacific, comes forth in all its floral splendor. To detail the flowers grown in Victoria gardens would expand the catalogue. None are so probable that some fragrant carnation upon the hospitable windows of a table. With butterfly-like grace the sweet pea bends gracefully to each passing breeze. Almost every hue known to the eyes of men is somewhere represented, from snowy white to a bronze or purple that are almost black, and through all ranges of reddish tints from the faintest pink to the darkest crimson. There is a blue that rivals the azure of the sky and others that recall the haze seen in summer on a mountain top. And so on through the whole category.

In the fields Nature Has Been Equally Prolific. The columbine, apt emblem of British Columbia, rears its stately head in many a nook and corner. Even the orchid is not without representation. Throughout the surrounding district there is to be found, on many a rocky eminence, a diminutive variety of this vegetable parasite, royal purple and deep gold, that looks like a gloxinia in miniature. The trillium is recognized by its sweet scent; the meadow sweet is found everywhere. Small yellow and purple pansies, lupins both white and mauve, foxgloves of several colors, these and many more enliven with touches of different hue shady glades or open meadows. Ferns are everywhere. The polypodium runs its snake-like roots through the masses covering fallen timbers, the beech fern is found in many localities, while the bracken is so prolific as to almost become a nuisance. In both garden and woodland Victoria is crowned with blossoms throughout the summer. One color melts into another in almost bewildering diversity. No wonder all who have seen these things once wish to return and view them again.

With the fall of the year comes a change. This season is one of brown, yellow and crimson except where nature, ever beneficent in this favored clime, sees fit to bestow for gathering

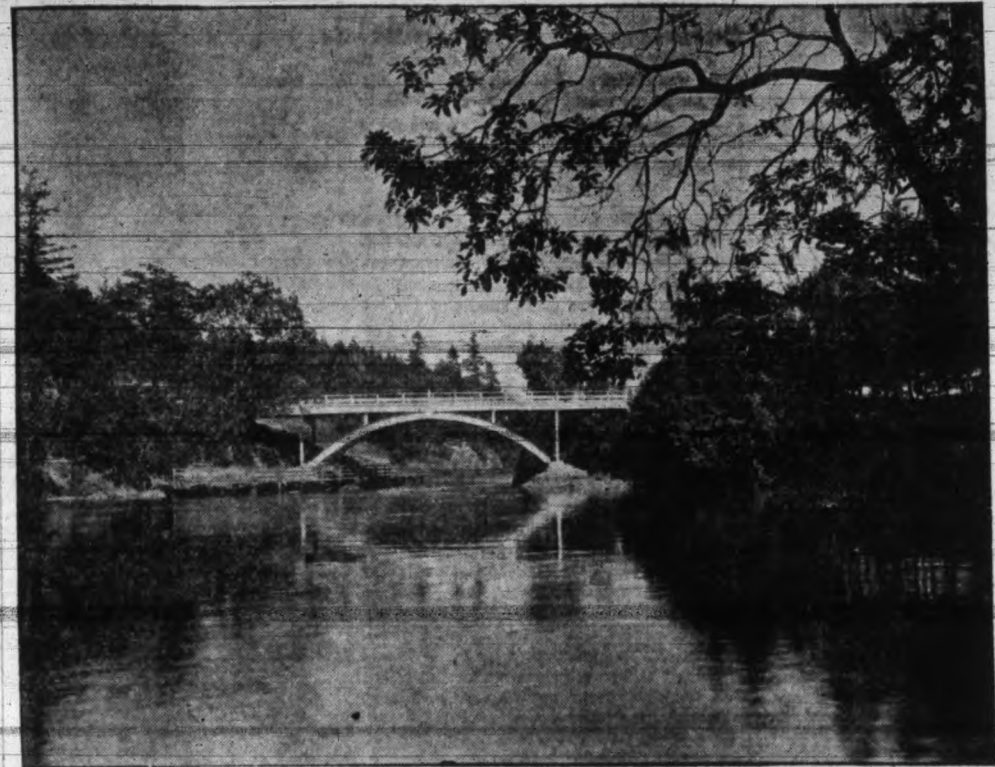
by all who wish the many berries of the forest and hedgerows. But, it is not the sere and yellow that is everywhere apparent; it is a sunset effect, recorded for a few weeks on the leaves that were recently verdant. Though the evergreens, the native corifers and the imported laurels and hollies—retain their foliage all the year round there are many denizens of the forest and shrubbery that bid adieu for a season.

pastime is indulged in—all the more appreciated for its rarity. Even nature's winter mantle is only a casual visitor; it comes for a day or two, but remains only a memory in general, recalled by the far off sight of the snow capped summits of the mountains. Now

## Christmas Comes

with its attendant festive gatherings. Many a garden contributes roses and

immediately upon completion and, a most pleasing fact, there is no undue crowding of houses together. Each has its garden plot at least; in the sections of the city where the wealthier classes congregate several acres of beautifully laid out grounds usually enhance the attractiveness of each location. There is an air of permanence, totally dissociated from the transiency generally conceived inseparable



THE GORGE, VICTORIA—A REVERSIBLE WATERFALL, FORMED BY THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE TIDE—A FAVORITE HAUNT.

son in a blaze of fiery splendor—a worthy prediction that phoenix like they will revive again with the coming spring. 'Canada's proud emblem, the maple, is queen in her departing glory. The soft green of her leaves becomes splashed first with crimson, then there are brilliant touches of gold, of brown and even bronze. When the final stroke is reached and no hue is apparent but the yellow of a canary wing, each leaf drops to mother earth having done its duty for a season. Here and there, generally on the hillside, a branch in the autumn, trailing along the ground various berry vines turn to crimson, then almost black and finally drift away from the parent stem.

other flowers grown in the open to deck well laden tables; the seed pods of the wild rose and clusters of the rowan berries interspersed with evergreen bursam to decorate in honor of the season. And, to accentuate the English feeling so noticeable to those who visit Victoria, the bunches of scarlet berries that shine vividly against the lustrous foliage of the holly grace every table. In the place of honor atop of the Christmas pudding, it is this "omey" feeling that makes Victoria linger in the memory of old country visitors. But there is even a deeper reason, also. As the outpost of empire fronting on the Orient the familiar sight of soldiers and sailors in British uniforms recalls, if it be

from a city of the West. This permanency is accentuated by the vigor with which the construction of concrete sidewalks is being pursued throughout Victoria. Almost in a week the old boards disappear to be replaced by pedestrian ways that for cleanliness and aspect of finality are not approached, size and population considered, by any city on the Pacific coast. The general construction of these under the local improvement system further evidences the intention of properly catering to stay with Victoria. These improvements are not made at the will of the municipality, but at the request of those who pay for them, the holders of shunting lands. That residents of Victoria generally



THE GORGE PARK AND BEACH—THE NEW RECREATION GROVE RECENTLY OPENED BY THE B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., SHOWING CHILDREN'S BATHING GROUNDS.

And this is the season of activity for the farmers and fruit growers. Waving fields of corn and oats are ready for the reaper.

Masses of Luscious Fruit almost break the boughs in the orchards, field crops of many kinds that have already been largely gathered, are all garnered before the advent of winter. Apples, equal in quality to those cultivated anywhere, shine ruddy, yellow or russet against the bright green leaves. Pears, that would tempt the most ascetic recluse to expressions of approval, are gathered by the cartload. In this, the queen district of the whole of the temperate zone, man has nothing desirable that with ease be cultivated.

Winter has no terrors for the evergreen city of Canada. Now and again there is a snap of frost in the air, but it's stay is only transient. Some people keep skates in the house, but winter after winter may pass by with out an opportunity to use them. If such a chance arises it is with the keenest enjoyment the unwanted ice

necessary, the fact that British Columbia is connected, in common with the whole of Canada, by the unseen links of patriotism, loyalty and historical association, yes even by birth in very many instances with the grand old mother land. As Kipling says in his "Song of the English,"

"From East to West the circling word has passed. The West is East beside our land-locked blue."

From East to West the tested chain holds fast. The well-forged link rings true."

The above imperfectly tells the story of why Victoria is becoming The Great Tourist Resort and residential city of Canada. No statistics are available as to the actual number of new arrivals during the present year, but even the most cursory observer is struck with the large number of new homes erected in the city since the opening of 1906. And there has not been an instance of what might be termed speculative building. Every residence erected has been occupied

are determined to keep their abiding place in the forefront of cities beautiful has been shown in many ways during the present year. The acquisition, by popular vote, of

Two More Park Sites assures adequate provision forever of suitable breathing spaces for a much larger city than at present exists. North Ward park, just opened to public use, primarily as a place of recreation for the children, gives to that portion of the city the necessary accommodation in this respect. A permanent house for the Agricultural Association has also been secured. Bowker park, including the exhibition buildings and race track, under municipal supervision will undergo a rapid improvement that was impossible under other auspices. The climate of Victoria has always attracted lovers of horseflesh, snipping the city as one of the most favored winter training quarters on the continent. Up to the present, outside a couple of private courses, there has been no suitable place near the city where owners of aspirants for turf



BAY AND HEADLANDS—FOUL BAY. VICTORIA FROM SHOTBOLT'S HILL—ROSS BAY AND CLOVER POINT IN THE DISTANCE.

that Victoria enjoyed, during the gold fever, an accession of prosperity that was not repeated in Los Angeles, but this, after all, was evanescent, and speaking truthfully, the second stage of Victoria was worse than the first. But, from the absence of rush in business, in both cities there arose a realization of beautiful environment that was destined, within a very short time, to become one of the most important factors in producing an increase of population and world-wide reputation. Both cities—one in Canada and the other in the United States—are worthy

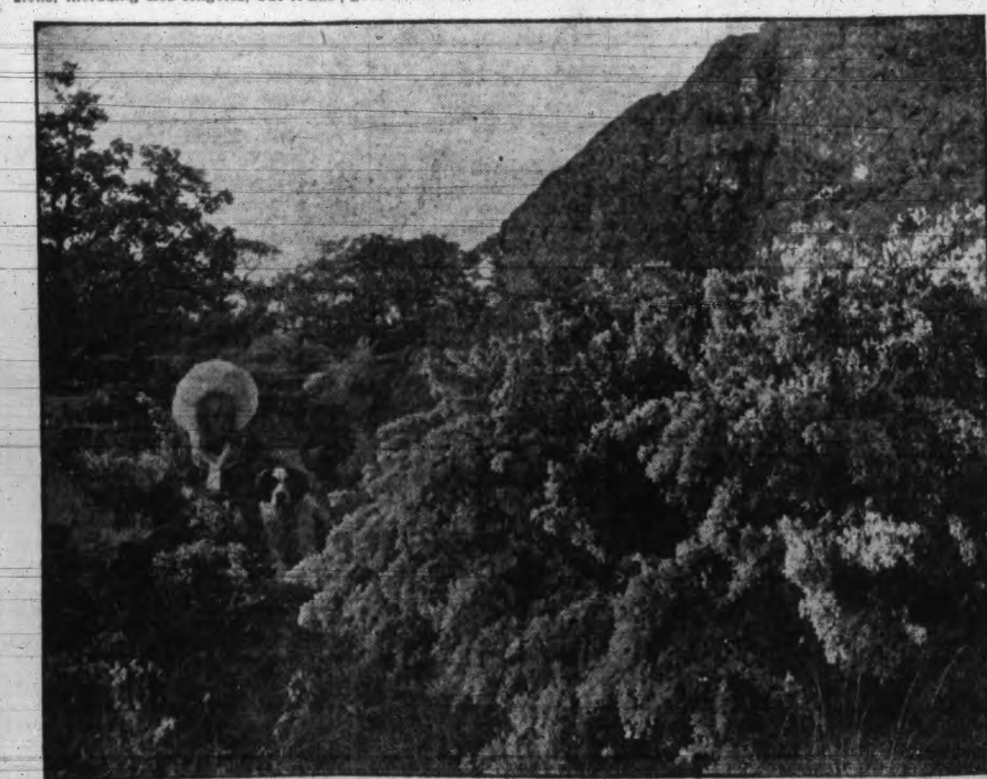
months. Beautiful situation and an equable climate have induced wealthy residents of less favored regions to make their homes in Victoria and Los Angeles. Proving the truth of the well known saying—"lookers on see most of the game"—the newcomers to both cities realized the presence of commercial opportunities unnoticed by the old-time inhabitants, and have led the way to better times and greater industrial importance. In this way, as in many other places, beauty has become the handmaid of utility.

And why has... Victoria becomes the Mecca of those in Canada and the western states who wish to take life pleasantly? The explanation is easy. Three things are required: beautiful surroundings, a congenial society and opportunities for outdoor exercises, sports and pastimes all through the year. Victoria answers these requirements to an admirable degree that very few cities in the world,

ocean be placid or terrible; the season of storm or ineffable peace of a calm or the lither and thinner choppieness of a night breeze when the dark sea looms merly outlined against the sombre green of the far away mountains. Victorians every day and visitors during their sojourn can gather their enjoyment to the full. When the wind whistles through the trees and the fancied roar of the surf calls those who love the coastest between the element forces of earth and water, of rock and foaming sea, an hour on the uplands at Gordon Head will satisfy the craving to the utmost. Or, even nearer the city, though with a somewhat far away view, the spray is distinctly visible.

Dashing Over Trail, and other islands that dot the inside passage. And what can equal the pastoral quietude of Victoria Arm, above the George, in the glory of a summer sun-

Captains of the Land of Outdoors. There is another similarity between Victoria and Los Angeles that should not be omitted. It is the presence of long tracts of country. "El Camina Real," the highway of the King, connects many of the old Californian missions, including Los Angeles, but it has



THE GLORY OF THE BROOM—A SPECIMEN OF THE SPLENDID SHRUB WHICH HEDGE VICTORIA DRIVES AND WHICH IN SPRING FORM "BILLOWS OF BLOOM."



honors could exercise their strings. The purchase of the park mentioned by the corporation entirely removes this disability; all that now remains necessary is the expenditure of a little money to place the race track in first class condition. This will most assuredly be forthcoming.

But, after all, the old Hudson's Bay park at Beacon Hill will always be the great open spot of Victoria. When Sir James Douglas, away back in 1852, set aside this land for public use, Victoria was a small hamlet. Since that time several attempts have been made to secure liberty to dispose of portions, but fortunately without success. To use a recent expression of a gentleman identified with the city since its beginning: "The alienation of a foot would be a crime against the public," and this correctly explains the attitude of a vast majority of residents.

There is no view on the Pacific coast for variety of charm and beauty of detail equal to that from the top of Beacon Hill. On two sides the sea, with mountains apparently joined at

Hill to Oak Bay is one of the most beautiful drives in Canada. Shawanigan, Goldstream, Duncan, Cowichan and the nearby village of Esquimalt, with its famous harbor, all are attractive to visitors. The lagoon-like waterways among the islands from Sidney must be seen to secure due appreciation. Farther afield both the east and west coasts of Vancouver Island offer opportunities unsurpassed for those who wish a spice of the wilderness in touch with a centre of commerce.

But Victoria, however, is in every way the capital of outdoors. From January to December there is something to be done in the open. Football, golf, hockey, cricket, lacrosse, baseball, yachting, boating and swimming can generally be indulged in all the year round. Indoor pastimes are gradually forging their way ahead, this season having witnessed the advent of a new game, that of indoor baseball. Basketball and handball have for years received due measure of attention, the prowess of Victoria's young men has been shown by victory over expert

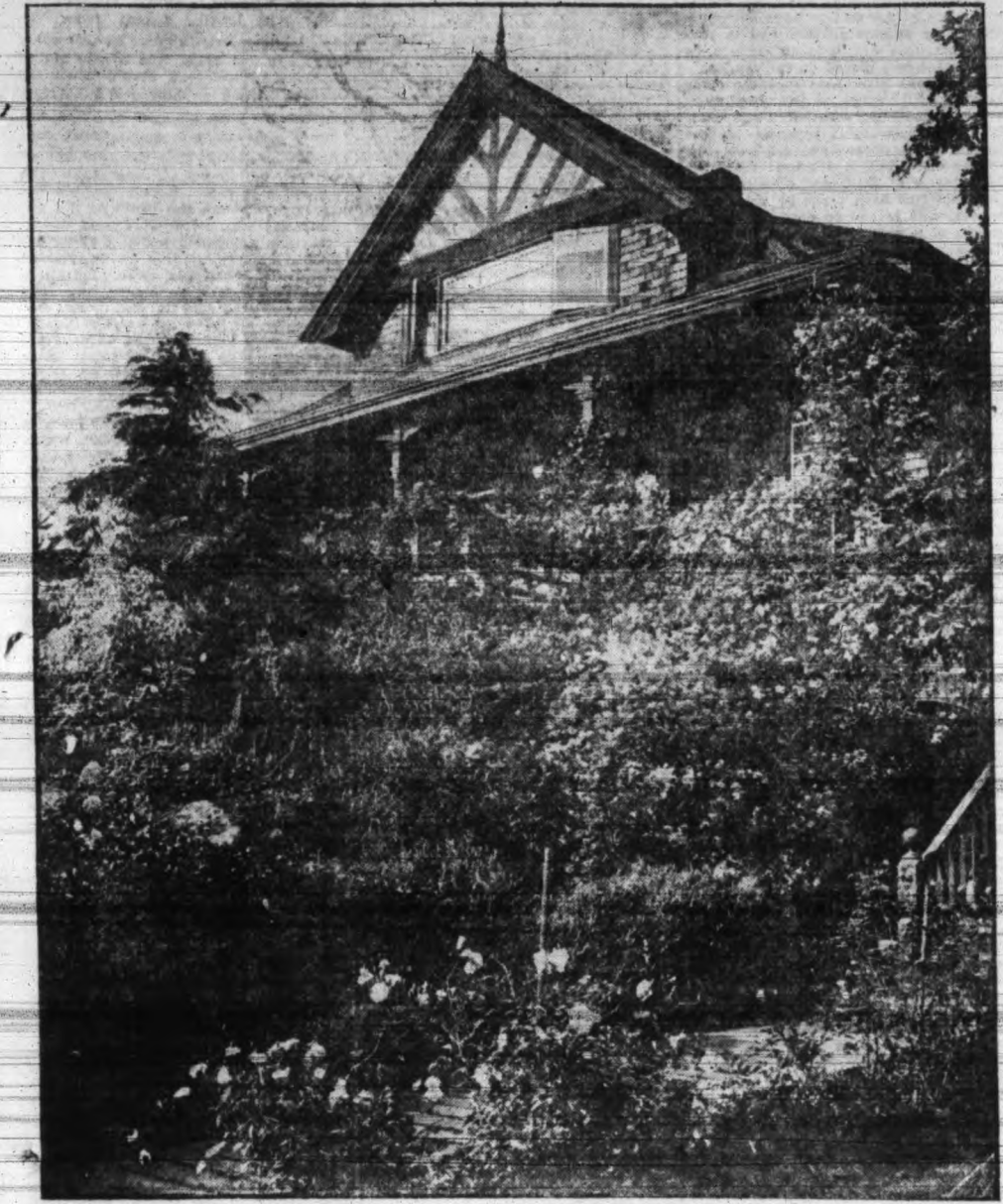
naturalised all over Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, and the season for shooting is every year designated by proclamation. The present season has been somewhat disappointing on Vancouver Island, but still many first class bags have rewarded enterprising hunters.

Of ducks, geese and swans there are many varieties. The mallard, old square, green-winged teal, butter-ball and black brant are very common, while occasionally whistler, harlequin, black scoter, white-winged scoter and other kinds are shot. Recently capercaillie and black game have been introduced from Copenhagen and, although some have not survived, the abrupt change of climate, recent advances from the most competent authorities tend to show that they will eventually become as thoroughly acclimatized as the ring-tailed pheasants from China. By proclamation a ten years' close season has been declared to protect these most recent arrivals.

The wapiti, or American elk, is now practically confined to Vancouver Island. At one time it was distributed over the southern portion of the mainland but is now extinct there. It is still tolerably abundant through the interior of the island on the West Coast, in Comox district and to the northward. Only two other bands are known to exist in the province—in East Kootenay and for the time being they are protected against hunters.

Deer are common, in fact too much so. Within a very few miles from Victoria they are everywhere almost a pest and, in the more remote districts, particularly along the West Coast are found in profusion. Cougars and wolves are present in large numbers. The former, commonly known as a panther, can easily be obtained with a good dog almost anywhere on Vancouver Island while wolves, generally the coyote, are plentiful in all localities not actually invaded by settlers.

Congential society occupies a prominent place in attracting residents. This is one of the prominent features of Victoria. The people are generally cultivated—have a due appreciation of music and the arts. The younger generation, educated in the scholastic centres of Europe and the East, and there is a kindly growing feeling towards the higher things of life, as distinct from commercialism. Charming hostesses entertain in numerous beautiful homes and Victoria, as the capital of the province, is necessarily



THE EYRIE—NOT CALIFORNIA—JUST A TYPICAL HOME IN VICTORIA.

right angles, obliterating the passage up the straits of San Juan de Fuca; on the north the broad green fields of the Fairfield estate become merged in the distance with the ridge upon whose summit are perched many of the city's finest residences, including Craigdarroch, that viewed from afar off appears like

A Sentinel Castle on some Rheinisch crag. To the west there is the city; with the parliament buildings in the foreground. Gradually rising from James Bay causeway, the new Empress hotel, the post office and many substantial business blocks accentuate the commercial solidity that has characterized Victoria for the past forty years.

Of the park itself a detailed description cannot be given here. Roughly

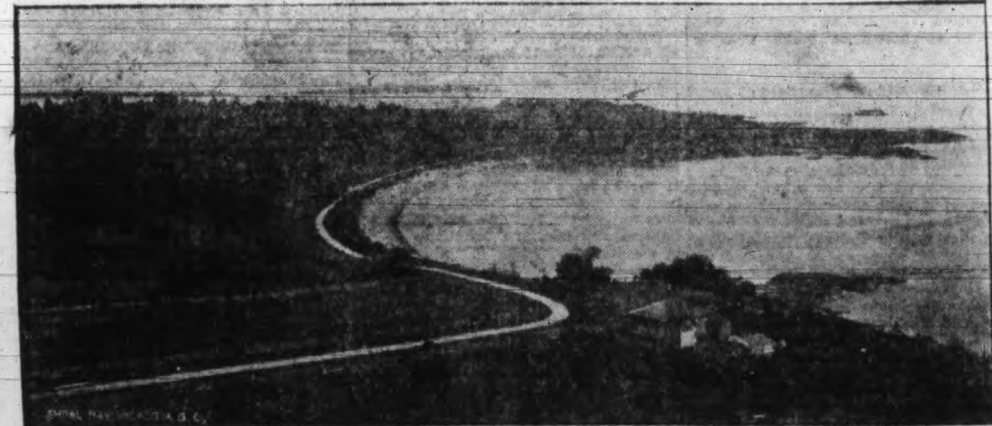
a few acres it is true, but still most distinctive what a British Columbia forest is in its natural state. The straightly rising firs, cedars and balsams; the thick undergrowth; the glossy ferns, the trailing berry vines, all known to those unacquainted with the province something of the density of the timber. Beacon Hill itself needs no description. It is there for all to see, approaching either by sea or land. But around Empire Day this landmark is at its best. From the sea it is a mass of yellow. The bloom is in full flower and obscures all other and less vivid colors. The ruins of the old battery are indistinctly outlined, with a few rotting timbers here and there. Near the base the cracked bell from Peking, with its Oriental inscriptions, and the Burns fountain typify one the

competitors. And what of a barrier race on New Year's Day? For the sportsman Victoria is a Veritable Paradise.

Sea-fishing can be indulged in at all seasons of the year. Salmon, bass and cod, in many varieties are abundant in nearby waters. During the open months trout can be caught by those who wish to twirl the fly or spend a few hours trolling. Oyster and Cowichan rivers, Shawinigan lake and many other streams and lakes all over the island are open for this sport, and choice can be secured between the Dolly Varden, that sometimes reaches twenty pounds, to the speckled beauty of a few ounces. There is a little dispute as to whether the steelhead is a trout or salmon, but it is found in waters near Victoria in the greatest

profusion. It has no equal in fresh water for gameness, and a stiff struggle with a fifteen pound steelhead will be held in pleasant memory by every follower of the gentle art.

Game birds are abundant within a few miles of Victoria. Two varieties of grouse are certainly native, the sooty and Oregon ruffed. Then there is the rock ptarmigan. It must be sought above the snow line, but its great beauty well repays the endeavor. Partridges, although not native, are yet very common. There are both mountain and California kinds, introduced from the states mentioned. They have become thoroughly acclimatized and now abound. Pheasants, brought from China some sixteen years ago, are now



SHOAL BAY AND OCEAN DRIVE, VICTORIA—THE GOLF LINKS AND OAK BAY SHOW IN THE DISTANCE.

speaking it may be divided into three parts. The approach from South Park street leads to what might be termed the unobscured portion. The artificial lake, with its bevy of water fowl; the spanning bridge of rough hewn rock and the many islets adorned with groups of beautifully foliaged shrubs, give evidence that art can reproduce with fidelity miniature copies of what nature created when the earth was young. Under the shadow of the nearby pine trees the green sward invites one and all to rest or careless meanderings. When, on summer evenings, the paths are outlined with lanterns and a band concert is in progress people flock in thousands to this portion of the park, to recline on the turf or benches and listen to the music. And

power and the other the extent of the Empire.

Not only is Victoria itself beautiful, but it is the starting point for many other places equally blessed by nature. For those who wish to annihilate distance in an Automobile there are roads that year after year attract more tourists. Built, in many instances, years ago by the Royal Engineers, they remain after many years of use almost perfect. Eighty miles and more the highway stretches to Nanaimo and thence to Alberni, nearly a hundred and fifty miles for inobstructed travelling. The two roads to Sooke—both east and west—suggest other pleasant outings. Even the city road itself, along the sea front from Beacon

Photo by Fleming Bros.

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first to recognize the geographical position that places Victoria in a Strategic Supremacy

on the Pacific coast. It was this that built the new Los Angeles; the city of pleasure and profit, of industrial growth marching side by side with the cultivation of the beautiful. Opportunity has long been knocking at the portals of Victoria—at last they are opened and commercial vitality has entered in. Backed by the resources of the island of the world with the greatest natural wealth, this city has shaken off the cobwebs; risen like a giant refreshed after a period of somnolency and now stands squarely before the world as the only rival of Los Angeles—a city of beauty and unrivalled commercial advantages. The southern capital of California has had a long start but watch Victoria grow.

#### A MOUNTAIN OF IRON ORE.

Greatest Mass the World Knows in the Erzberg in Styria.

The famous Erzberg is about ninety miles southwest of Vienna in the Austrian duchy of Styria. It is in the centre of the great iron mining region of Austria, and around it smoke many blast furnaces, all of them fed by the ore which this mountain supplies, for the Erzberg is a mass of solid iron ore more than 500 feet in height. This ore is extremely rich, and yields from 25 to 45 per cent. of pure iron.

There are a few similar masses of iron ore in the world, but not many. Near the City of Durango in Mexico, is a small mountain of ore, and near the east coast of Queensland is a small island in the Duke group that is all iron ore, and it is estimated that it will yield a total of 250,000 tons.

Miners are cutting the ore out of the Erzberg at the rate of 600,000 pounds a year, and it is estimated that at this rate it will take them 100 years longer to dig the mountain entirely away. If this estimate is correct, there still remains in the Erzberg 3,000,000 tons of ore.

In Lapland, along the line of the Arctic railroad, between Gellivare and the Atlantic railway, is another mountain of iron ore, but it is smaller than the Erzberg, which is the largest solid mass of iron ore rising in the form of a mountain that has yet been discovered.

For centuries more or less mining has been carried on along this mountain slope, but it is only within fifty or sixty years that the work has been regularly prosecuted on a large scale. From 2,000 to 3,000 miners dig the terraces on the mountain side during the summer months, but for three months in winter work in the open air is entirely suspended, as the winds and snowstorms make the labor too severe and expensive, but the work will go on in winter, for about 1,000 to 1,500 men are then engaged in underground where they have dug deep into the solid mining along the sides of the mountain ore.

Thus the mountain is being gradually reduced by lowering its height and by digging into its heart, and legions of men will keep at the work till the mountain has been wiped off the surface of the earth and the vast quantities of iron it contained have been scattered far and wide in various forms of manufacture. New York Sun.

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## EXERCISES HELD IN CITY SCHOOLS

### IN CONNECTION WITH CLOSING YESTERDAY

Presentation to Principal of North Ward  
School One of the Interesting  
Features.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
Owing to the hour at which a number of the programmes were received it was impossible to mention more than a limited number of those given in connection with the closing of the city schools for the Christmas holidays yesterday. In North Ward school, after the exercises arranged for the day were concluded, an interesting gathering took place in the teacher's lunch room. The walls, prettily decorated by the children, were redolent of the Yuletide season. Many friends of the school attended the ceremony, and an interesting presentation was made to Principal Tait by the manual instructor. This took the form of a set of Macaulay's History of England, accompanied by the following address:

Leonard Tait, Esq., Principal of North Ward School:  
We, the assistant teachers of North Ward school, desire to take advantage of the present occasion to express to you our deep appreciation of your executive ability as principal, and to accept of this gift as a very slight token of our sincere regard and grateful appreciation of your many kind and helpful suggestions. We would most respectfully ask you to accept this gift as a very slight token of our sincere regard and grateful appreciation of your many kind and helpful suggestions. We would most respectfully ask you to accept this gift as a very slight token of our sincere regard and grateful appreciation of your many kind and helpful suggestions.

At the Victoria West school a lengthy programme was capably rendered by the youngsters. Encouraging and seasonable speeches were delivered by Trustee Riddell, Rev. E. C. Cooper, Rev. A. E. Roberts and Rev. D. MacRae. The programme follows:  
Carol—Ring Ye Merry Bells... School  
Song—The Sandman... Miss Saunders' Class  
Recitation—A Morning's Mistake... Miss Monteth's Class  
Dialogue—Santa Claus... Miss Monteth's Class  
Duet—Noel... Girls of Div. I and II  
Recitation—Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid... Miss Saunders' Class  
Song—Wash Day... Miss Saunders' Class  
Dialogue—Mr. St. Nicholas... Miss Holmes' Class  
Song—The First Xmas... Miss Saunders' Class  
Recitation—Limitations of Youth... Miss Saunders' Class  
Song—Santa Claus Is Here... Miss Monteth's Class  
Recitation—Betty Jane... Miss Monteth's Class  
Dialogue—Snow Fairies... Miss Monteth's Class  
Song—The Boys of Div. I and II  
Song—My Heart Is Set for Somebody... Lillian McKennie  
Dialogue—Pumpkin Pie... Miss Holmes' Class  
Song—Doll Song... Miss Holmes' Class  
Hunting Song—John Peel... School  
Dialogue—Hippity Hop... Miss Monteth's Class  
Song—Lullaby... Miss Monteth's Class  
Dialogue—Minuet... Gretta Brown and Beattie Fawcett  
Six Girls from Miss Holmes' Class  
Chorus—The Norseman... School  
God Save the King.  
Hilliade.

The Hillside avenue school closing exercises proved a very interesting ceremony, and was enjoyed by a large number of parents. A feature of the entertainment was a dialogue entitled "Santa Claus Visit to the Mother Goose People." In this, costumed characters performed very creditably, and the dialogue was productive of much amusement among the little ones. John Cross impersonated Santa Claus, while Miss Gladys Johns acted the part of Old Mother Hubbard. The full programme was as follows:  
Chorus—When Granny's Ship Comes... School  
Recitation—What I Should Like... May Grice  
Recitation—Christmas Morning... Cecil Holmes  
Chorus—Autumn... School  
Recitation—Who's the Boss... Donald Ferguson, Peter McDonald  
Concert Recitation—In Bethlehem... School  
Recitation—Spelling Kitten... School  
Dialogue—Christmas Gifts... Kitty Hughes, Vera Steele, Lillian Smethers  
Song—Don't You Remember... School  
Recitation—Who's the Boss... Donald Ferguson, Peter McDonald  
Dialogue—The Busy Bee and the Idle Butterfly... Ralph Dinsley, Archie MacEachern, Warren Martin, Fred Gibson  
Recitation—The New Slave... Gertrude Blaisdell  
Recitation—Who's Afraid of the Dark... School  
Chorus—Christmas Snowflakes... School  
Recitation—No. 4... Phyllis Carter  
Recitation—A Christmas Wish... Phyllis Carter  
Chorus—Christmas... Wilfred Fawcett  
Dialogue—Santa Claus Visit to the Mother Goose People... School

Santa Claus, John Cross, recitation by George Wilson, Old Mother Hubbard, Gladys Johns, recitation by Leslie Carter, recitation by Earl Irvine and Ernest Davey, recitation by Frank Garland, Little Boy Blue, Jack Fulton, recitation by Willie Barker, Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, Ruth McDonald, her four little maidens, Andrea Nelson, Ellen Johns, Vernice Kiel, Florence Cole, recitation by Harry Witmer, Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son, Falconer, Campbell, recitation by Geo. Macdonald, Little Jack Horner, Bertie Grice, recitation by Graham Hughes, Sleepy Head, Jessie Clayton, Sleepy Head's Mother, Christina White, recitation by Tupper Smith, Old King Cole, Fred Simpson, recitation by Claude Daly, Bo-Peep, Rita Burns, recitation by Mahal Ralsh, Lucy Lachar, Jessie Per-

guson, recitation by Addie Bond, recitation by Thomas Smith, The Jelly Miller of the Sea, George Gibson, recitation by Claude Daly, Jack and Jill, Colin Campbell and Roberta Johns, recitation by James Foster, Chorus—Christmas, Merry Christmas, School

Girls' Central.  
Amongst those present at the closing exercises in connection with the Girls' Central school were the Bishop of Columbia, Rev. J. Stanley Ard, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Baugh Allen, Rev. H. Carson and Trustee Riddell. An enjoyable programme was rendered, in which Miss Charlotte Spencer assisted by singing "The First Christmas Morn." Miss Wollaston was also present and gave the selection, "Nazareth," in good voice.

Spring Ridge.  
Miss Hart, the principal of the Spring Ridge school, was the recipient of a set of salt cellars and spoons presented by the pupils. A lengthy programme was got through, in which many choruses were rendered by the entire school. Canon Beaulieu was in the chair and Rev. E. G. Miller delivered an encouraging address.

Lampson Street.  
A large number of friends and parents of the children attended the closing exercises at Lampson street school. Rev. W. Hicks was responsible for an invigorating speech, while a lengthy programme was admirably got through. Miss Hardie, the teacher, was in the chair, and she will be soon recognized as the recipient of a cut glass vase.

SUB-DIVISION PLANS.  
City Council Held a Short Meeting Yesterday Afternoon to Discuss Matter.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
After discussing for the third time the question of accepting or rejecting certain sub-division plans submitted to the city council yesterday afternoon came to a decision. Of the six plans submitted for the division of the Fairfield farm estate four were accepted, and the other two will be returned to the surveyors with recommendations for redrafting. The plans accepted were those for the division of lots 5, 6 and 11 of the Fairfield farm estate, and sections 1 and 1A, Victoria district. The two rejected plans were deemed unsuitable on account of the interference they would cause, if carried out, with the course of George and Amphion streets. When the plans are amended to continue the portions of these streets new existing they will be accepted by the council.

In regard to Linden avenue, the plans for which at first did not suit the aldermen, the council's wishes have been respected and plans were accepted at yesterday's meeting, which provide for a continuation of the thoroughfare to the waterfront. From its present ending to the waterfront street it will be 60 feet wide and from that point on, 66 feet.

W. E. Oliver of the law firm of Oliver & Johnston, James Anderson and C. Moreby, of Moreby & O'Reilly, were present at the meeting, representing the investors.

Besides the Mayor there were present at the meeting, Messrs. J. H. Tait, F. J. Stewart and Goodacre and City Engineer Tepp.

JAP WHALING COMPANIES.

Twelve Recently Formed to Operate in Japanese and Korean Waters.  
(From Saturday's Daily.)  
According to advice received by the steamer Tremont there has recently been a great increase in the number of whaling companies operating in Japanese and Korean waters. This winter twelve additional companies have been formed, with a total capitalization of 42½ million dollars in gold. The Japanese government gives a subsidy of 12½ for each whale captured, while in Canada a license of \$1,200 is required for each whaling station established.

The Hochi of Tokyo has the following to say on the matter: "Many of these companies have not yet commenced operations, nevertheless the number of whales captured since the year before last has totalled from 180 to 190, and one company of Kishu took more than a hundred at one time off Kinkasan. It is therefore apprehended that all the above companies get to work the whales will soon be totally killed off, and the Japanese authorities are debating the expediency of enacting some conservation rules. Unfortunately the breeding season of whales in these waters is not known, and the difficulty of effectually protecting them is consequently enhanced."

BACK FROM PENTICTON.

President of the British Columbia Methodist Conference Has Returned Home.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
Rev. S. J. Thompson, B. D., president of the British Columbia conference of the Methodist church, returned to the city last evening from Penticton, where he took an important part in the dedication of the new Methodist church there. Rev. Mr. Thompson says a very fine building has been erected, and the financial conditions in connection with the new church are of the most gratifying character. Four-fifths of the entire cost is already in hand, and the prospects are that within six months' time the church will be free of debt.  
The town is making very rapid growth. Rev. Mr. Thompson says, and is a delightful place in which to reside. Rev. H. B. Hildner, formerly of Victoria, who was pastor of the church there, and the success attending the building of the new edifice reflects credit upon his conduct of the church's affairs.

RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—A letter to the President dated Minneapolis, December 19, from the Interstate Commerce Commission, says that the railroad officials in the Northwest have promised to carry coal to all distressed persons. Mr. Lane concludes: "As there are a number of cases of distress, the handling coal, I think the danger of distress from lack of fuel may be said to have passed. It takes grain cars on the average ten days to cover 30 miles on the Great Northern railway."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A bulletin issued by the United States Agricultural Department Thursday shows the total production in bushels in 1906 of corn to be 2,979,415,000; winter wheat, 432,225,000; and spring wheat, 545,075,000.

## RAILWAY PLANNED FOR THE NORTH

### TO TAP THE ALASKA MINING TERRITORY

Long List of Public Notices in This  
Week's Issue of Provincial  
Gazette.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
Provision is to be made for the providing of railway communication with the mining districts of the Yukon, between Chilkat and the Alsek. Application will be made at the next sitting of the legislature for the incorporation of a company to build this line. It is probable also that the company has in view the construction of a line through Alaska territory from Skagway to Chilkat Valley to connect with this Canadian line.

Notice is given that at the next session of the legislature Bodwell & Lawson, as solicitors for the applicants, will apply for the incorporation of a company to construct a railway commencing at the valley of the Chilkat river at the international boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, thence continuing up the valley of the said river and through the pass at the divide between the headwaters of the Chilkat and Tachashnini rivers; thence down the valley of the Tachashnini river to the boundary line between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

The Patrick Lumber Company will also seek powers to place, construct and maintain a dam or dams, booms, piers, slides and other works in and across the Kootenay river at or near Thru's station (about opposite sub-lot IV, of lot 4,898, group 1, Kootenay district); and in and across the Little Slokan river, and in and across the Slokan river at a point or points below the mouth of the Little Slokan river; for the purpose of driving, rafting, sorting, holding and manufacturing sawlogs and timber; to occupy the surface of the said rivers where necessary for the purposes aforesaid; to clear, improve and remove obstructions from the said rivers for log-driving, rafting and floating; to lay and collect tolls and dues on logs, timber and lumber of persons using or profiting by such works, clearing or improvements.

The Gazette contains notice of the following appointments:  
William Henry Vickers, of Discovery, Atlin district, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

William John Kerr, of the city of New Westminster, and Christopher Thomas Bailey, of the city of Victoria, to be notaries public in and for the province of British Columbia.

Robert McIntosh, of Grand Forks, to be a member of the board of license commissioners for the Grand Forks district, in place of the late place of Michael R. Feeney, resigned.

The following have been appointed the board of examiners for the various collieries during the year 1907:  
Cumberland colliery—Appointed by the owners, Charles Matthews; alternates, David Walker and David Neilson; appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, John Kealey; elected by the miners, Thomas Ripley; alternates, John Horbury and Daniel Stewart. All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, John Kealey, of Cumberland, B. C.

Extension colliery—Appointed by the owners, James Sharp; alternates, Alex. Bryden and Alex. Shaw; appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, W. G. Simpson; elected by the miners, Thomas Doherty; alternates, William Anderson and Benjamin Berto. All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, W. G. Simpson, of Ladysmith, B. C.

Nanaimo colliery—Appointed by the owners, Thomas Miller; alternates, George Wilkinson and Charles Graham; appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, Thomas Budge; elected by the miners, John Carr; alternates, Thomas P. Ploer and George Moore. All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, Thomas Budge, of Nanaimo, B. C.

Michel colliery—Appointed by the owners, Robert Strachan; alternates, John John and James Derbyshire; appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, Evan Evans; elected by the miners, Sidney Birt; alternates, Joseph Thomas and John Laurens. All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, Evan Evans, of Michel, B. C.

Coal Creek colliery—Appointed by the owners, David Martin; alternates, John Hunt and Henry Mlard; appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, John McMillen; elected by the miners, W. H. Moore; alternates, Charles Webber and Abraham Brown. All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, John McMillen, of Fernie, B. C.

Note.—Alternates act as members of the board in the absence of those regularly appointed or elected to act thereon.  
Copies of the letters patent, under which the municipalities of Summerland and of Goldstream become incorporated are published. For Summerland the nomination for the first council will be held on January 14th, with J. M. Sutherland, of Kelowna, as returning officer. For the Goldstream municipality the nominations shall be held on January 21st, with Frederic Billings, of Vernon, as returning officer. Assessors are notified that the time for completing the assessment rolls for 1907 for the districts of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Port Steele have been extended from December 15th to December 31st, and the time for completing the duties of courts of revision and appeal are extended to January 21st.

The following companies have been incorporated: Bay Gold Mining Company, with a capitalization of \$200,000; Dominion Wood Pulp Company, with a capital of \$100,000; Gilbey Bros. of New Westminster, with a capital stock of \$20,000; and another lumber company capitalised at \$200,000; Muirhead & Mann Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000; Phoenix Steam Laundry Company, with a capitalisation of \$10,000.

## NEW RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MARKET

### SHOTBOLT'S HILL IS ATTRACTING BUYERS.

Some Important Purchases Reported in  
That Vicinity—Regulus Holdings  
Have Been Sold.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
Among the latest sections of the city to be opened up for residential purposes is that adjacent to Shotbolt's hill and overlooking Paul Bay. A number of blocks in this section have been purchased by outside parties, and in several instances will, it is understood, be subdivided and placed on the market.

Among the purchases recently made is that of 30 acres of the Pemberton estate east of Mr. Shotbolt's and commanding a splendid prospect of the waters of the Straits and a better view of the city than is obtained from the high lands of Oakland avenue.

Another sale rumored to have been made there is 40 acres by A. R. Johnson, of Nanaimo, to San Francisco people. The opportunities for picturesque building sites at this point are excellent. The land is beautifully wooded so that the sylvan beauties may be retained by residents adding to the effect of the view.

As an evidence of the activity in that direction 13 acres which have been already subdivided were sold by Miss Williams to a Vancouver syndicate. Another sale rumored to have been made there is 40 acres by A. R. Johnson, of Nanaimo, to San Francisco people.

The opportunities for picturesque building sites at this point are excellent. The land is beautifully wooded so that the sylvan beauties may be retained by residents adding to the effect of the view. The Yagellus estate in this city has recently been purchased by local people. This property consists of lots on Broad street and houses on Yates, Pandora, Cook and St. Louis streets, making up a valuable amount of property.

The passing of this estate into other hands has concluded an interesting dispute which has been before the courts for many years. The dispute arose in connection with a contract alleged to have been made by the widow of Louis Yagellus when she married Mr. Raser. This contract was to the effect that the estate of Mrs. Raser should go to her husband on her death. After Mrs. Raser's death action was commenced to recover under this alleged agreement and for many years the matter was before the local courts.

The B. C. Land & Investment Agency report a large deal yesterday. This was the Grimm lot in Johnson street, which was purchased by an outsider for \$14,000. Several smaller deals have also been negotiated by this agency, who during the past few days have transacted business to the tune of \$60,000.

The Dominion Real Estate Exchange is responsible for the sale of two lots on Oak Bay avenue. They were purchased by local investors. Silas Boves has purchased a house at the corner of Cook and Mears streets.

TIMBER REGULATIONS.  
Mill Men Submit Views to Members of Provincial Government.

Vancouver, Dec. 21.—Fifty mill men met members of the provincial government this morning with reference to timber regulations. The chief point discussed was the cancellation of pulp licenses on which no work had yet been done. They asked that the government act immediately in the matter of placing the limits on the market at public auction. Hon. R. F. Green promised to consider the arguments, and said the views of the meeting would be presented to the cabinet and acted upon.

The whole ground of the government's action regarding timber regulations was thoroughly thrashed out, but nothing was said about proposed legislation demanding a specified amount of cutting to make licenses hold.

NEW MILLS PLANNED.

Activity in Connection With Coast Timber Resources.

Among those who are taking an interest in British Columbia timber resources are more active than business men of the United States. The formation of a company composed of investors in San Francisco, Los Angeles and as far south as Mexico will have a marked effect, it is believed, in connection with the lumber trade on this coast. This company, known as the Graham Company, is said to be backed up by millions of dollars, and is in a position to command a good standing for its product in California and Mexico.

The intention of the company is said to be that of putting up several mills on the coast, including one at Esquimalt and another on Queen Charlotte Islands. In addition to the Mexican, United States and Canadian trade, the intention is to cater to the rapidly increasing demands of South America and Australia and New Zealand.

The northern mills will make a specialty of spruce and cedar, of which there is an abundance in northern British Columbia.

The Esquimalt mill on the other hand will devote attention to the fir lumber trade. If the plans of the company succeed it is promised that these two mills will not limit the scope of their operations, but they may open others on this coast.

"We had a sensational case of kidnapping in our house lately," "Robinson Crusoe," in 1794.

A limpet clings to a rock with a force equal to 2,500 times its own weight.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Attorney-General Mayer in the name of the people of the state of New York on Thursday began an action against the American Ice Company in the Supreme court of New York county at Albany for the dissolution of the so-called ice trust.

Savings banks were suggested by De foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," in 1794.

## JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

### Many Important Matters Dealt With by Directors at Last Evening's Regular Meeting.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
The board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the chambers of the Board of Trade. The president, James Forman, occupied a chair, and among the others present were: F. B. Pemberton, H. D. Holmeken, Alexander Wilson, C. A. Holland, J. W. Bolden, R. S. Day, E. A. Lewis, R. Brett, Christopher Spencer, Dr. E. Haas, P. B. worthy (secretary).

The first matter dealt with in the course of the regular business was an application from Dr. Haas, resident medical officer, for the appointment of an assistant house surgeon. The doctor is required by the constitution to personally attend all operations in the hospital when anaesthetics are administered, and so numerous have operations become of late that, the doctor stated, he had been unable to leave the operating room for any length of time, being forced on consequence to forward his usual duties in the hospital. It was decided to appoint a committee to make a careful investigation, so as to find the best way of dealing with the existing condition of affairs.

Dr. Haas reported that during the past month 153 patients had been treated and 84 admitted. Altogether the patients had aggregated a stay of 1,515 days at an average cost of \$1.25 per day for each patient. The average daily attendance at the institution was slightly over seventy-seven.

During the month donations were received from the following: Mrs. L. Goodacre, plants; Mrs. H. Dallas Helmecken, J. H. Fletcher, E. J. Talbot, G. Speldon Williams, George Meldrum, magnifying glass; Dr. Haas, fruit; Mrs. A. Caton (Vancouver), four boxes of fruit.

In the course of a discussion on the subject of improving the hospital the question of adding accommodation for the nurses came up. It was proposed to establish quarters in the basement of the present building, and a suggestion was also made to build a new building for this purpose. Both plans were rejected, however, as arbitrary, after a short discussion, and the board decided that the only way to solve the problem was to build a new building. The matter was left in the hands of the committee.

A report from R. S. Day, for the building committee, made several recommendations, one of which was that the roof of the main building be made fire-proof.

During the progress of the meeting it was proposed that the ladies of the hospital devote the money they had set apart for a sun room in the hospital for a new heating apparatus.

Mr. Helmecken reported on several legal matters concerning the recovery of the claim of the latter against the Tye Smelting Company for the recovery of fees for treatment given to two men employed by the company. The men refused to leave the hospital, and the company was insured against accident or sickness among its employees, and because they had paid each month a certain amount out of their wages toward a sick fund, the company refused to pay because the doctor who ordered the men to the hospital was not one of its employees.

Miss Lawley was appointed matron in place of the late matron, who resigned.

THE STEALING CASE.  
No Appeal Was Allowed to the Supreme Court.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
This morning in the County court before Judge Lampman an application was made by Frank Higgins, representing the claim of the latter against the Tye Smelting Company, who was convicted of stealing \$200 from A. Menagh at Sidney. Mr. Higgins asked that a reserved case be allowed to be taken to the Court of Appeal. He argued that there was no direct evidence that Mr. Menagh had the money on him when he went to the hotel, that there was nothing to show that Jones took it from him, and that the evidence was not sufficient to show that it was stolen from the person of Menagh.

The crown was represented by Deputy Attorney-General McLean, K. C., and Geo. Murphy. Mr. McLean argued that there could be no doubt as to the fact that Woods had taken the money. Even if it were established that the money had been taken from the person, the sentence was within the mark for stealing.

His Honor intimated that he had no doubt in the matter. He felt that there could be no question of Woods being guilty of the offence. He could not allow a reserved case to go before the Court of Appeal.

As this disposes of the case, Mr. Murphy made application for an order to have the money now in court, which was recovered when Woods was arrested, paid over to Mr. Menagh.

This was done, and about \$100 will thus be recovered by Mr. Menagh.

SIKH IS SENTENCED.

Must Pay \$50 or Serve One Month For Using Grossly Insulting Language.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
Yesterday Constable O'Leary arrested a Sikh named Minternace, who was charged in the police court this morning with using grossly insulting language to a woman residing on Cormorant street. It appears that the Sikh called at the back door of the house and asked for some milk. This was given him by the generous woman of the house, and he then asked that he might be allowed to warm it in the kitchen stove. He was permitted to do so, and he then turned to his benefactress and used the language complained of. A telephone message was immediately sent to the police and Minternace was taken into custody.

The case against him was heard to-day, the prisoner pleading not guilty. His Honor imposed a fine of \$50, and in default, the prisoner must go to prison for one month.

Two other cases were on the docket, one drunk being assessed \$5. Stella Barrett, charged with vagrancy, did not appear, and a warrant was issued for her arrest.

DIED FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

New York, Dec. 21.—Frank Bukanal, 27 years of age, of Philadelphia, died yesterday of hydrophobia, a pet dog having bitten him. Bukanal was employed by Dr. R. H. Jones as a handy man. Among his duties was to take a Newfoundland dog to the young man was much attached to. Last October the dog was attacked by a terrier, which probably had rabies and was terribly bitten. Bukanal nursed his pet with the utmost care and tenderness, and the animal, to show its gratitude, frequently nuzzled his hands. The dog's wounds healed, but early in November it began to kick, using the use of its hind legs.

Descendants of domestic dogs run wild lose their power of barking entirely.

## FARMER GORED TO DEATH BY BULL

### TERRIBLE FATE OF A COWICHAN RANCHER

Jolen McPherson Was Attacked Yesterday By Animal and Sustained  
Fatal Injuries.

Death under very sad circumstances came to John McPherson, a well known and highly respected resident of Cowichan yesterday morning. Mr. McPherson, after leading a bull from the stable to a place which he had set apart for it in the open, was in the act of making it fast to a stump when the animal turned on him and gored him so terribly that he died within a few hours. No one saw the incident, consequently just how it occurred cannot be stated. It would seem that the animal only made one charge, sending its horn through the groin of the unfortunate man. He struggled away from the maddened beast, making his way some few hundred yards towards his house when his cries for help brought his wife to his rescue. The latter assisted him to the house, but loss of blood from the terrible wound was rapidly telling on the unfortunate victim, and he could do little more than relate what had happened. About 2 o'clock, two hours after the accident, he passed away.

The bull, which he was handling, is a large Holstein three years old, which has heretofore shown signs of a treacherous temper, and Mr. McPherson has been heard to say that he intended sending for Dr. Hamilton, of this city, to dehorn the brute.

The bull it appears had a ring in its nose to which was attached a stick for leading purposes, and it is thought Mr. McPherson was detaching this when the bull made the attack.

The late Mr. McPherson was 51 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children, the eldest a girl of seventeen years of age, also three brothers and a sister. He was a native of Abernethy, Scotland.

The funeral has been announced to take place from the residence at Cowichan on Monday at noon.

Mrs. McPherson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cathart, residents of upper Johnson street, who upon receiving the sad intelligence of the accident immediately left for Cowichan.

INCINERATOR PLANT.

Question of Installing One Will Probably Receive Early Consideration of Incoming Board.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
One of the first matters that will probably come before the city council next year will be the installation of an incinerator plant in connection with the city electric lighting station. Plans and specifications for an incinerator have been drawn up and are now in possession of the city engineer, and the new board of aldermen will most likely give the matter early consideration.

The proposal is to build the incinerator in connection with the electric light station so that the city's garbage can be burnt to advantage, taking the place of fuel, as is the custom in many of the larger cities of England. The sanitary reform that would be effected by the establishment of this plant is thought by the Mayor and others to be one of moment, and His Worship stated this morning, in conversation with a reporter, that people living within a short distance of the present "dump" at James Bay would appreciate the change.

In connection with the proposed incinerator, Mayor Morley said that a place will be found near it, if it is erected, for the installation of the lethal chamber. This chamber has not yet been used in consequence of the city being unable to obtain a suitable site for it. The dog pound is far away from the nearest gas main as the latter it is impracticable as a site, and, at present, no other location can be picked. At present dogs are being dispatched by the simple method of injections by a hypodermic syringe.

REVENUE WILL INCREASE.  
Mayor Thinks Flourishing Realty Market Will Swell Next Year's Assessments.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
In the opinion of Mayor Morley the city's expenditures will next year benefit to no small extent as an outcome of the present activity in the market of realty. This morning he informed a Times reporter that, should the present flourishing condition of the market continue, the coming summer would see the assessments on a good deal of real property raised. This would mean an increase in the revenue. He further gave it as his opinion that the subdivision of estates heretofore held as acreage property would also tend to swell the accounts of the municipality. This increase in taxes would be probably spent in the water, light and sewerage systems connected with recently opened areas.

In conclusion, although he anticipated an increased revenue, he thought that the city expenditure would even be greater, proportionately speaking.

A dispatch from Vancouver says: "The steamer Wellington has gone north with 2,000 tons of coal for Treadwell, which is the fuel famine there."

Manager Kinzie, of the Treadwell mine, which has been south endeavoring to secure coal has apparently made satisfactory arrangements, as he telegraphed instructions to commence operations again at the reduction works.

A judgment delivered at the Southwark court described the debtors as "an undisciplined mob, full of wickedness."

The sovereigns in use outnumber the half sovereigns four and a half times.



# A Persian Roseleaf

By  
LT. COL. ANDREW HAGGARD.



## CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"I wish I was going to be of your picnic party, Rothiemay," said De Clintone, the night before the departure of the patrol. "Now that it has grown so fearfully hot, I would rather sleep for a few nights under the palm trees by the river or on the sands of the desert than in this fly-infested fort. My leg, however, won't stand it just yet, and, in any case, I couldn't possibly be away for a week. Although I anticipate no more trouble for you than on previous occasions, you will, of course, take every military precaution both on the line of march and whenever you halt for the night. Follow the Nile bank on your way up, through Abri and Kock, and go right on to Ahsarat. Send for the Sheikh of each village you pass through and try and get the truth out of them if possible, jotting down in your notebook anything you can glean of importance. After you have visited Ahsarat, return by the desert route to Amara. I shall ride on there myself on the seventh morning and camp out there, under the date palms, where we bivouacked for several days after the battle of Ginness. If you don't turn up early next morning, I shall return here and I think go back again in the afternoon. Perhaps I will take most of the battalion out there with me for a couple of days, and practise the men in out-post duties among the hills. It will be a change for everyone, and a useful one. Although you will ride a camel as good as dead, you had better take both your horses with you; an occasional change to the saddle will prove acceptable, as you know. You can easily take your gun and rifle too, slung to a camel; you might pick up some sand grouse or a gazelle during your halt, and you'll be sick enough of bully beef if you can't get some fresh meat. I shall have a little but I probably yield you little but dates, and I have not noticed that you particularly relish that succulent fruit as a means of subsistence."

"You are awfully kind, John, old fellow," replied the Viscount, for "Connell" had been dropped except when on duty. "You think of everything for a fellow, while working out so hard yourself. I will take my guns, as you say; they will take no room, and perhaps I shall be able to bring you back something. Delicacies have been pretty scarce here lately, since the gazelles got shy and the geese migrated elsewhere for the hot weather. I don't blame them either, even if I am a bit of a snob. I shall have a little but I probably yield you little but dates, and I have not noticed that you particularly relish that succulent fruit as a means of subsistence."

"I know, you will, Rothiemay, for you have developed into a good soldier, and it is a thousand pities that your father never allowed you to enter the army. You are twice the man now you were when Lady Evelyn introduced you to me."

"And told me to trot around, and show my paces. No, I forgot, she said I couldn't trot, and I couldn't—then. What a splendid woman she is!—although she does insist upon calling my father Avocch, when she can pronounce Avocch perfectly well if she likes. But it serves the governor pretty well, right? He is a holy terror, as Mrs. Dombey would say—an autocratic terror. Evelyn wrote to me that he has written her a perfectly furious letter about my having gone soldiering without his permission. He vows, she says, that he will make an elder son of my brother Hugh, and cut me off with a shilling. Hugh is everything with him now, and it appears that he has not only given my reverend brother his leave to marry that Cuthbertson girl, but actually urged him to carry out the wedding at once, in Cairo. This is in order, so Evelyn writes, that there may be an heir, and things, to the title of Avocch as soon as possible, in case the present heir should be cut off in his iniquities in the sands of the Sudan. Hugh sent me a line himself. I got it this morning, and it has taken eighteen days to come from Cairo. He was in such an awful hurry to obtain possession of his precious girl, that he said he hoped I wouldn't mind if he got married without waiting for me to return. He expected to get what Evelyn's heart's desire this very week; he was only waiting for her to get what Evelyn would call a trousseau, and 'things,' from the French dressmakers in Alexandria."

"Well, I don't blame him either, Rothiemay, for she's a damned fine girl, if she is a little bit underbred, and the old timber merchant has no doubt made a fine settlement on Hugh; your father would see to that. But she has got pretty eyes, fine teeth, and a devilish good figure, although not in my line. I wonder you did not take a fancy to her yourself, when you had the chance; you would really be a very excellent married man, if you only knew it."

"To which, my dear De Clintone, I have the honor to reply, pretty teeth, fine eyes and good figure be damned! I would not marry her, no matter how much old timber toes paid me, and Hugh is welcome to her. If I had any marrying to do, I should be a Lord's man, if any one of those smart girls whom I would select, but a good sensible woman of the type of my cousin Evelyn, if there is such another in the world."

"And there I am with you, although I don't believe there is another woman like her anywhere; but Merland is a rare, good fellow, and deserves a good wife, if any one does."

"Say that does he well, he has got me, and she is a handsome woman too, although she doesn't dress herself up

like a Parisian doll. She seems very much attached to you, by the way; did you hear from her to-day when the camel post came through?"

"Yes, we are firm friends; she is very good about writing especially as she is really anxious to know all that you are up to. She told me about the Earl's tantrums concerning yourself, but says it will all blow over. The mail goes back to-morrow, by the way, and you won't have time to write; shall I send her my message?"

"Send her my best love, and tell her that by the time you take me back to Cairo she will find that you have taught me how to trot—don't forget it."

"All right, my boy," replied De Clintone, laughing; "but I think I'll say canter. And now, as I had better get off as the accursed flies wake us by crawling over our faces."

"Pilest flies! the worst of the plagues of Egypt!—well, good night."

## CHAPTER IX.

### A Hot Time at Ahsarat.

Lord Rothiemay found nothing of importance as he passed along through the various Nubian villages, except graves. At Abri, which from its splendid shingly beach the British soldiers had called the Brighton of the Nile, was a little railed-in cemetery of officers and soldiers who had been killed or died during Lord Wolsey's ineffectual expedition for the relief of General Gordon. The crosses and graves had never been touched by the Dervishes. As he passed through Kock and other hamlets, he found many new graves also in their vicinity, but these were the last resting places of wounded Dervishes, who had died during the retreat from Ginness.

The Sheikh or headmen of the villages were carefully examined. They appeared to be friendly to the Egyptian cause, but having twice now seen the British soldiers advance and retire again, were fearful to commit themselves. They had, by Gladstone's orders, been abandoned by Egypt, and were, they knew it, now practically answerable to no government but that of the blood-thirsty Mahdi. As, in addition, many of the villages had been impressed by Abd el Majid and forced to fight at Ginness, they were, so to speak, between the devil and the deep sea, and fearful of getting themselves into trouble with one side or the other.

The villages which remained remained blandly indifferent, presenting presents of dates, milk, or an occasional sheep to propitiate the Egyptian Bey, as they imagined Rothiemay to be—but knew nothing! They had never so much as even heard the name of Ahmed ed Deeb, certainly knew nothing of any fresh arrival of Dervishes being located in the province of Dongola.

When Rothiemay insisted upon paying for their presents, they were very much surprised at seeing an officer clad in the turban and flowing kofee-ya, or turban of the Egyptian service, offering to pay.

With the British troops it had been different, but well did the villagers remember the old days of the Egyptian tax-gatherers and their hideous whips, before the Mahdi rose in rebellion and declared himself, the Messiah. It had then been partly owing to Egyptian oppression of long standing that he had obtained such countless adherents throughout the length and breadth of the Sudan. But since the Mahdi's death, they were now free to fight and be killed, the Nubians would in their hearts gladly have welcomed back the Egyptians with their leather curbshoes once more. At all events, while guarded in their replies, they would take no pay from Rothiemay for fear of being taxed to return himself one day, curbshank in hand, and demand it back one hundredfold, according to the good old customs of the days of the Khedive Ismail and his predecessors, from Mehmet Ali downwards.

Owing to the thorough search which was made for suspicious persons in each village, a good deal more time elapsed than had been reckoned on. The villages were represented as suffering from one disease or another, but who were evidently men who had never yet recovered from severe wounds. Some of these, especially such as were negroes, acknowledged as much, and moreover said they wished to go back to the controlled life of the Sudanese regiment when the Bey should return to Mograkkeh. They did not, however, know anything of importance, or, if they did, would not communicate it.

At last, on the morning of the fifty day, Rothiemay, who was riding with an advanced party of several camel-men, rode back to inform Rothiemay of something that he had noticed. They were advancing through the cultivated fields leading to the large village, almost town, of Ahsarat, the road, or track leading close to the Nile.

The interpreter, saluting said: "Hadrat al Bimbashi, I think there is something wrong here; the people we meet are queer. They are surly and do not answer clearly when I question them; even when I say Salam Aleikhum they do not give me the orthodox reply to a brother Mahomedan of Aleikhum as salam wa Brekat. Instead of doing so, they reply, Ne harak saeed—good day, as they would to a Christian. I have inquired from three different men if that road we have just passed on our left, leading over the mountains, is not the desert camel road leading to Amara. Not one of them would answer, but each said he did not know. I think that there must be some of the enemy near

at hand to account for the surliness of these people."

"Thank you, Fehmy," replied his commanding officer, "ride forward again and halt the advance party until we can catch some villagers and make him tell us the truth. But what I see going on there now? Corporal Daoud has halted of his own accord and made his camel lie down, and he is embracing someone. I will gallop on myself, you follow me."

Halting the main body and telling Mukhdar Effendi to wait for the camels with the supplies, which were a little behind, the Viscount rode on to the corporal, whom he found alternately embracing and shaking by the hand a man who was evidently an Egyptian like himself. Each was repeating the word, "Ahsahtina—I have not seen you for a long time," and the hand-shaking and embracing would, in the Egyptian fashion, have been endlessly repeated, had not Rothiemay abruptly cut it short, asking who was this man.

"Ahsahtina, my father," replied the corporal. "He was stolen with his boats by the Dervishes last year, I thought they had killed him; that is why I killed so many myself at Ginness. But they spared him because he knew the rapids and the rocks in the river."

"What is he doing here?" inquired Rothiemay.

"Effendi, he says the Dervishes are here in Ahsarat, under the Emir Ahmed ed Deeb. He was just going to his two nuggars to fetch something. I don't know what—corn, I think, or beans—they are in the river down there."

"Question the man, and make the advanced files fall back, Fehmy; we will retire on the main body."

Rapidly Rothiemay glanced back towards the desert track which Fehmy had just referred to. For a moment he thought of immediately retiring by that route, but he decided to wait. The heat of the day was just beginning, and he had already made a long march; the men's water bottles would be empty; they had had no food. Moreover, he did not know if it were the right road to Amara, or if, being so, it were not watched by the Dervishes. A halt was necessary at all events until he could learn something.

Looking round for a good defensive position, he saw some rising ground between the track his men were on and the river. Galloping across country, and jumping his Arab over one or two banks along which ran irrigation channels, he inspected the ground. He found that behind a crest line surrounded by a mud wall was an open space, falling away for some forty yards to the river. The water being low, he had expected to have found a wide beach, and had there been one, the position would have been useless for defence, but to his delight he found there swept close in under a high bank, only one part of which was broken down by a kind of causeway or road, leading to the Nile, at a point where two large and loaded nuggars or Nile boats were grounded.

Waving his arm, he called Effendi, Mukhdar to bring him, men and join him. Rothiemay inspected the wall on the rising ground. It was but of dry mud, and not quite bullet proof. But, such as it was, it covered the flank on the side towards the village, as well as the front towards the river. He next saw that there were plenty of thorny trees, among occasional date palms, behind this wall; firewood would therefore be available. His men had several axes with them; he could cut down those trees and water he had at hand in abundance.

Five minutes later, without stopping to off-saddle the camels, every Egyptian was digging away like mad. The pioneers' spades and the men's bayonets but only give an Egyptian soldier a sword bayonet, and he will dig with it faster than an ordinary man with a spade! And the sword bayonet was the army they carried.

The camels, when lying down, and the horses, when standing near the river bank, were completely sheltered, and before long not only the men, but the camels and horses were under a good parapet was being constructed round the left face also, making, with the river behind, a square enclosure. Knowing the importance of feeding his men, Rothiemay took two or three from the digging and set them to cook for the diggers, as soon as he had learned the full report of the state of affairs, as extracted from Corporal Daoud's father by Fehmy Effendi.

This man, whose name was Mustapha Ali, said that the Dervishes under the Emir were three hundred in number, and mostly of the war-like Shagha tribe. They were celebrating prayers in the mosque at the other side of the large village, a mile and a half away, close to which they were encamped. After the prayers there was to be a hanging of a dozen men, the gallows for whom had been in course of construction when he had returned to his nuggars, the rest of which were of which were damaged, and he had been compelled to go and see the hanging of the twelve unhappy men, all of whom they knew. His nuggars, said Mustapha Ali, contained Indian corn, beans, lentils, quantities of compressed dates, flour and some biscuits, being a large quantity of the reserve stores of Ahmed ed Deeb. He also had several new Remington rifles and a large amount of cartridges for the same. They had been brought from Barber by a Persian merchant, named Mirza Ali Khan, who was high in the favor of the Khalifa Abdullah, as he had been a successful smuggler of arms to the Red Sea ports, Suakin and Massarah. These rifles were ready to supply, he given to men whom the Emir Ahmed ed Deeb intended to impress into his service after the ceremony of the hanging was concluded. The reason of his nuggars being so far from the place where the Dervishes were encamped was that, owing to the rocks sticking above water everywhere, it was impossible to bring his camels, and his laden barges to the shore. He stated that his lot had been a very hard one among the Dervishes since his capture. He had been frequently cruelly flogged, and had never expected to see his son or Egypt again. "Nor can I," said he, "as we ever get away from here now; a party of a hundred Dervishes have gone across the desert route. They started last night for Amara, and will reach that place in two or three days now."

When Reginald heard this last intelligence he saw that his position was indeed a grave one. Moreover, he earnestly prayed that De Clintone might not follow out his intention of going alone, or almost alone, to wait for him at Amara in two or three days' time. In the meantime, he was overjoyed to learn of the provisions in the captured nuggars. After taking some food himself, and seeing that the officers and men got food by instalments, he continued, by every means in his power, to make preparations to stand an attack almost at once, and, if necessary, a siege afterwards. With two orderlies and two officers, his total number of followers amounted to thirty, all told. And there were three hundred Dervishes in Ahsarat already—that made ten to one!

The old man Mustapha Ali also remained in the camp, saying that, if he went back now he would certainly be hanged, as he would say that he had brought the Egyptians. He remained, he and his son might be shot or hanged together—it was kismet, fate.

When the parapet round the encampment had been put in thoroughly defensive condition, Rothiemay gave orders for the unloading of the nuggars and watering of the camels and horses. All the stores from the nuggars were placed against the parapet on the left flank, well down below the crest of the hill, and at the same time several trees were felled, so that the firewood might be available when wanted. The unloading of the nuggars being completed, Rothiemay would have attempted to escape by the river, had there been time or had there been more water. But to do this he would have been compelled to abandon all his camels, with the prospect of being fired at also from the bank as he floated with his men down the river, in the awful heat of the day. He decided to wait for a better chance of trying to escape in this way later, especially as there was no time to spare—the enemy's drums could be heard.

Having done all that could be done for the present, he surveyed his position, and it was distinctly a good one for a force much larger than his own, but for his small body of men far too greatly extended. It had, however, the great advantage of having a large extent of ground falling away like a glacis to the front, this ground being also devoid of cover, or nearly so. For the little banks which he had jumped ran away from him, and he was in a position to see the enemy, if he came, from a long distance. He had the advantage of having a large extent of ground falling away like a glacis to the front, this ground being also devoid of cover, or nearly so. For the little banks which he had jumped ran away from him, and he was in a position to see the enemy, if he came, from a long distance. He had the advantage of having a large extent of ground falling away like a glacis to the front, this ground being also devoid of cover, or nearly so. 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# FRUIT ACREAGE and FRUIT HOMES In the Suburbs of Victoria.

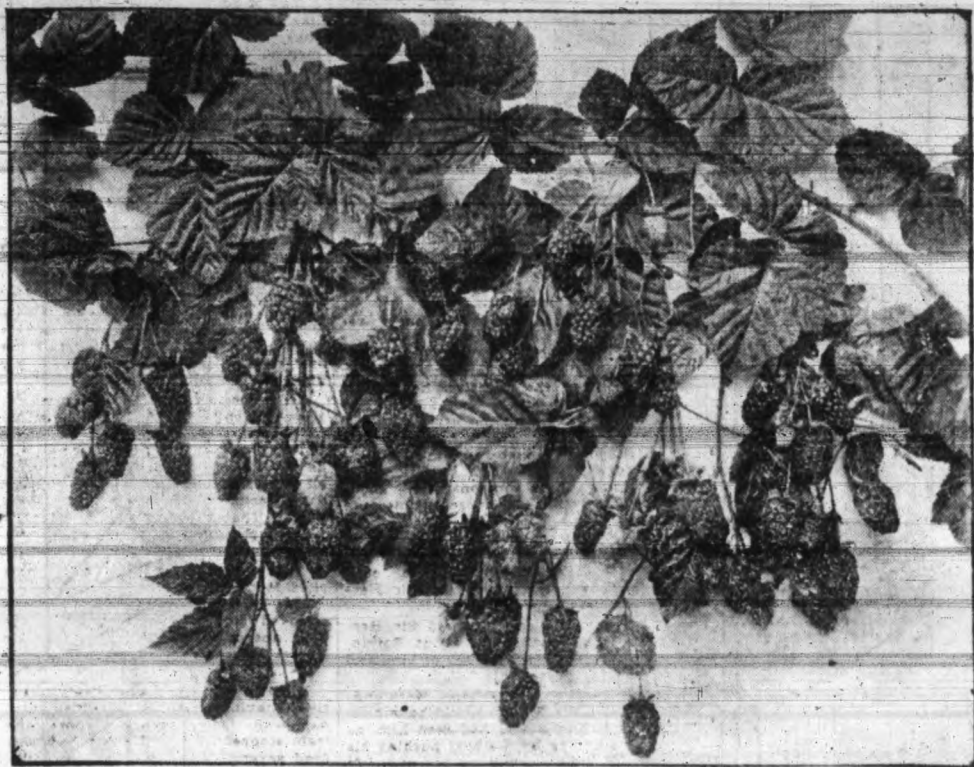
By ROWLAND MACHIN

Late Inspector of Horticultural Board of California, and Former President of the Board of Horticulture of County Santa Barbara, Cal.

The time has arrived when the citizens of our fair Dominion must recognize that Vancouver Island has climatic conditions for ideal homes, and particularly the southern part, which is in close touch with Oriental and Occidental civilization.

The climate here is perfect for the production of this fruit in its grandest form, color, flavor and weight. No place on earth to-day produces anything to compare with it in any of these respects.

Grower B delivered from less than four acres of one, two and three year old vines, 28,125 pounds for which he obtained \$2,812, less 10 per cent. per acre for selling, or over \$200 per acre.



THE LUSCIOUS LOGAN BERRY IN FRUIT.

prosperous. In the height of Rome's glory six acres was a farm large enough for the average Roman. Legions and standards of these are recognized this fact. Even that great and good man, who was brought from his farm to take charge of the finances of the Roman Empire, Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, cultivated a four-acre farm on the banks of the Tiber.

A few artisans within the past ten years, wearying of the call by the foot of the whistle, or the tinkle of the bell to their daily toil, cast their fortunes out in the bush within a radius of five miles of this city, and to them more than any one else is due the credit for having made the demonstrations which makes it possible for the writer to offer the following remarks.

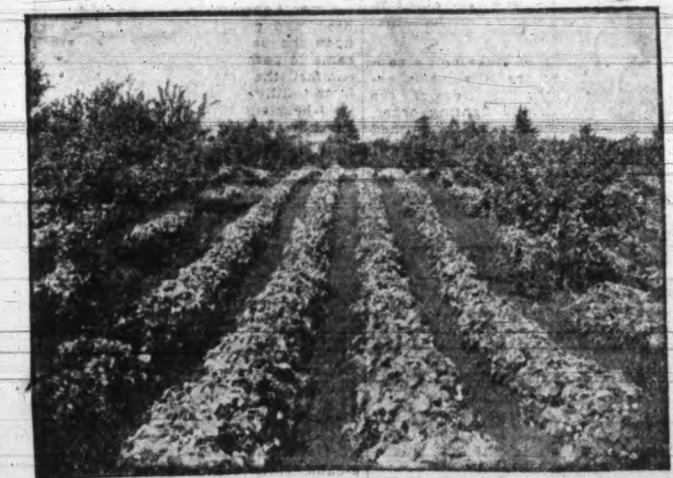


Photo by Fleming Bros.

PROMISE OF FRUITAGE—A CORNER OF A VICTORIA STRAWBERRY FIELD NEAR VICTORIA WITH PLANTS IN BLOOM.

of small acreage for ideal homes, where a man of moderate means still in active manhood might spend his declining years amongst congenial surroundings, and where fruit growing would make him absolutely independent after the first four or five years.

It is not my intention to institute comparisons which are always odious—and they would be particularly so in this instance when we remember the many drawbacks in Southern California compared to conditions as they exist on our lovely Island.

Time and seasons have demonstrated absolutely that certain fruits are a genuine commercial success here, and this is the true test, and the one that must appeal with increasing force to the bread winner of every family.

To begin with, the facts and figures submitted in this article are actual, and not stated here for the sake of misleading people not known to the writer.

The writer has, from early boyhood keenly enjoyed the strawberry above all other fruits, and has had abundant opportunity to try them in all manner of climates.

Just a year ago I had occasion to travel through a town in Mexico, whose inhabitants boast that they supply strawberries to the passengers of the Mexican Central Railway every day in the year, which they do, and in the month of December, to ordinary mortals, they certainly are very satisfactory, but I regretted, to my regret, to use the common vernacular, are "not in it" with Vancouver Island strawberries.

To the uninitiated the vital question is, what money is there in this strawberry culture? Does it pay? When at school we learned this important lesson, namely, "what one man has done, another may do."

Herewith are submitted a few figures taken for the season 1906, at Victoria:

Now these were average crops—not grown by specialists but by intelligent, everyday industrious farmers who have no special knowledge. If we average the production we find that \$700 per acre is the ordinary production, so that if we allow an extravagant amount, say \$200 per acre for cost of cultivation, etc., we still have as a most conservative estimate the sum of \$500 as the net return of five acres, in other words, a return of \$5,000 on ten acres.

So much for the strawberry culture. This is not all that can be grown on a ten acre tract.

If, in addition to the strawberries, we plant Italian prunes on one-half of this ten acre tract, or five acres, and the prunes planted twenty feet apart, will give us, discarding fractions, 100 trees per acre, or 500 trees for five acres. The cultivation given the strawberries will keep the trees in the pink of condition.

At the end of the first year of growth I estimate the trees have increased in value not less than 25 cents each, which sum will repay cost and planting of the tree. At the end of the second year the increase in value to each tree not less than 50 cents or on 500 trees \$250. The third year 75 cents per tree or on 500 trees \$375. The fourth year \$1 per tree or on 500 trees \$500 and a possible small crop thrown in. As five year olds, nine times out of ten, a crop varying in value from \$2 to \$4 per tree, often very much more.

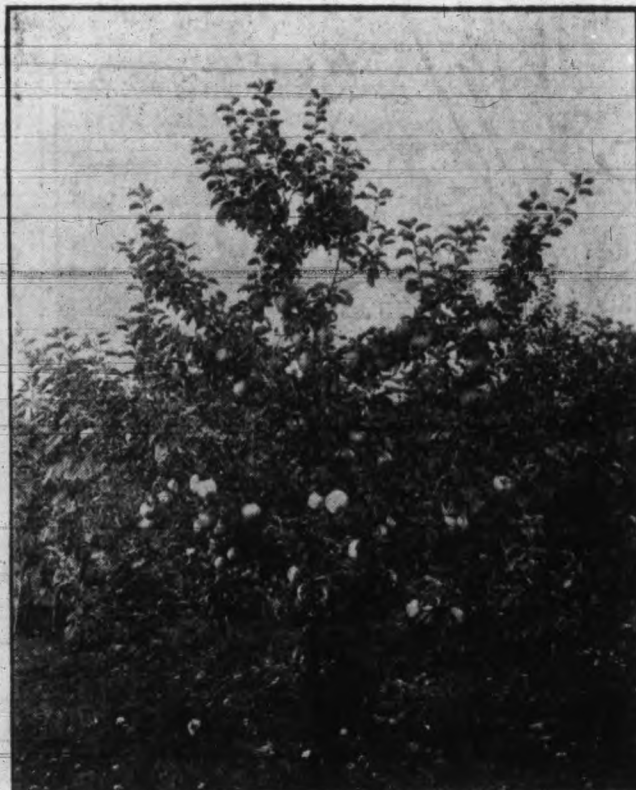


Photo by Fleming Bros.

APPLE TREE IN BEARING.

Will such a crop and growth justify careful, continuous culture? This is a question each one must answer for himself.

Taking the five acres planted in apples, at 24 feet apart we have 75 trees per acre on a total of five acres of 375 trees. The annual growth on these is equal in value to the prunes, so that we have for the first year 375 trees at 25 cents or \$93.75; for the second year \$187.50; for the third year \$281.25; for the fourth year \$375 at five years old fruit will be produced in most varieties of apples valued at least at \$100 per acre.

To recapitulate on the ten acres we find of prunes 5 acres, 500 trees:

First year growth.....	\$125.00
Second year growth.....	250.00
Third year growth.....	375.00
Fourth year growth.....	490.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,240.00</b>

After this a crop. Or an average increase in value of \$285.50 on each acre planted in prunes.

Apples, 5 acres, 375 trees:

First year growth.....	\$93.75
Second year growth.....	187.50
Third year growth.....	281.25
Fourth year growth.....	375.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$937.50</b>

After this a crop which will more than equal the average annual value of growth.

The above shows an average increase in value of \$224.50 per acre.

Totalling we find:

Gross increase on prunes.....	\$1,437.50
Gross increase on apples.....	1,137.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,575.00</b>

This represents the increase in actual value on ten acres in five years, or over \$250 per acre.

After this the whole ten acres as outlined would be producing cash income. Prunes, cherries, pears and all kinds of crabapples are equally at home on this favored Vancouver Island.

The roads radiating from this city are all well built—climate none better for growing summer heat—no mosquitoes, no blizzards—violets and primroses in the open border in the month of February, side by side with the holly holly, we challenge the earth to equal these conditions.

On the boundaries I would plant berry-bearing berries, which is another of the beautiful trees in nature specially provided for in this highly favored climate. The only place in this Dominion and on the Pacific coast where the holly fruits to such perfection that our friends in Eastern Canada who frequently receive holly from the old country accord us unreservedly the credit of producing the finest holly in the world.

In conclusion I may add for the benefit of our would-be settlers that a special training is not necessary for the prosecution of this most interesting work.

Ordinary intelligence and its application will win out.

Books from responsible authors are cheap, and of the best.

All we need to do is to use our eyes and ears, cultivate good fellowship and the land. Nature will do the rest.

## THE SUNDAY BOYS.

On Sunday morning, when the sun is all up and down the street, Of people in their Sunday clothes, All orderly and neat, The world is very sweet and still, And no one makes a noise.

For Sam and Joe, and Tom and Will, Are Sunday little boys.

Their hair is parted very straight, Their faces shiny clean, They have a very steady gait, A very sober mien.

They hold their chins up stern and stiff, And think about their looks, The Sunday boys all seem as if, They lived in story books.

Their hats are even on the head, Their hands are by the side, Their pockets spare and thin, instead Of bulging full and wide.

There has been given every one A hanky square and white, To wipe his Sunday face and suit, When Sunday skies are bright.

They do not whistle, do not play, They do not sing or shout, But passfully upon their way, Go trudging strong and stout.

Oh! All the world is still and sweet, And no one makes a noise, When all the boys upon the street, Are Sunday little boys.

Schoolmaster (at end of object lesson): "Now, can any of you tell me what is water?" Small and Grubby Urchin: "Please, teacher, water's what turns black when you puts your hands in it!"

where the conditions are very favorable for winter fruit. Here on the coast the summer and early fall varieties are the correct thing, commencing with the white. Fruit may be grown with a large measure of success, but it cannot compete with that from the Okanagan and other up country points, where there is water for irrigation. Summer apples do not require irrigation, and the market for the early fruit is equally as good as for the later kinds, and there is no second handling or storing to be done.

In choosing a location be sure that it is sheltered from prevailing winds, and not in a swamp. Fruit is apt to become injured or blown off the trees if too much exposed. The blossoms too are sometimes injured before they are fertilized. Swamp lands are apt to be much colder than those that are high and dry, and therefore the fruit is liable to be affected by early frosts. If the lands are high, well drained, and planted with proper varieties, there is never any danger of frost injuring the blossoms.

For soil, a good black or red loam fairly deep with a clay subsoil to hold the moisture, is the ideal thing. While the black loam is usually richer, the red soil gives apples a better color.

There is a double purpose in draining. One is to carry off surplus water, and the other to ventilate the soil. If the land is level the drains may be placed regularly sufficiently close together to carry off all stagnant water quickly. Often, however, the drainage depends on the slopes and hollows. Anything from 20 to 50 feet apart may do, according to the land.

If the land is new it is well to grow a crop or two of grain or potatoes in order to get the soil thoroughly pulverized. Subsoil plowing is also an advantage, as land so treated holds the moisture more readily and the roots of the young trees are better able to penetrate. Usually, if the soil is of only average quality, no manure will be needed for the first few years.

Practically all growers are now agreed that one-year trees are preferable to larger ones. By planting when small they may be properly trained, and they stand moving much better than later. Nothing is to be gained by hurrying. If the land is not bearing apples or prunes, it will be growing strawberries or raspberries, which pay equally well, if not better, and it is wise to be slow and sure rather than fast and freaky. While spring planting is usually considered best, the trees are better planted carefully in the fall, than hurriedly in the spring, when there is so much other work to do.

"We plant all our trees 18 feet apart each way, thus giving 155 trees to the acre. This allows plenty of room to cultivate between the rows when they reach maturity. The holes are dug three feet wide and eighteen inches deep. They are then filled in to within about eight inches of the top with black soil. Around the trees the ground is well trodden, and the little trees pruned in order that they may become sturdy and not be affected by wind.

# Planting an Orchard

By F. H. PULLEN.

"As the result of my experience of a number of years of fruit growing I should advise a beginner to discard all advice given by anyone other than one who has grown fruit commercially on this coast. The advice of agents who are taking orders for trees counts for nothing, neither does that of people from Old Ontario, where the conditions are quite different from those obtaining here," said a prominent and successful man who has been in the business for years.

"Because an apple takes first prize in England or at any of the Eastern shows does not mean that it could be made a success here. Much of the fruit shown in England is grown in Upper British Columbia,

house I would, if going into the business anew to-morrow, plant in the following quantities: Wealthy apples, 450 trees; Hyslop crabs, 100 trees; Bartlett pears, 300 trees; cherries, 300 trees; Italian prunes, 100 trees; Grand Duke plums, 100 trees; Englebert plums, 100 trees; total, 1,300 trees.

"If near a city or suitable market I would plant small fruits between the rows of trees. For this purpose I recommend Lagoon strawberries, 2 acres; raspberries, 2 acres; Loganberries, 1 acre; red currants, half acre; Champion gooseberries, half acre; Victoria rhubarb, 1 acre. The remainder of the unplanted land might go to potatoes, as potato land is good

may do all the work except during the picking season. With small fruits the expense of picking is rather high, but apples, pears and plums do not cost much in that line."

From the above it will easily be seen that fruit growing stands well ahead of every other occupation in British Columbia. Those who have gone into the business with a desire to learn and with a determination to succeed have made money, and there have been few failures in spite of the fact that so much experimental work had to be done. The person who commences now has a great advantage over his predecessors, as he will profit by their ex-

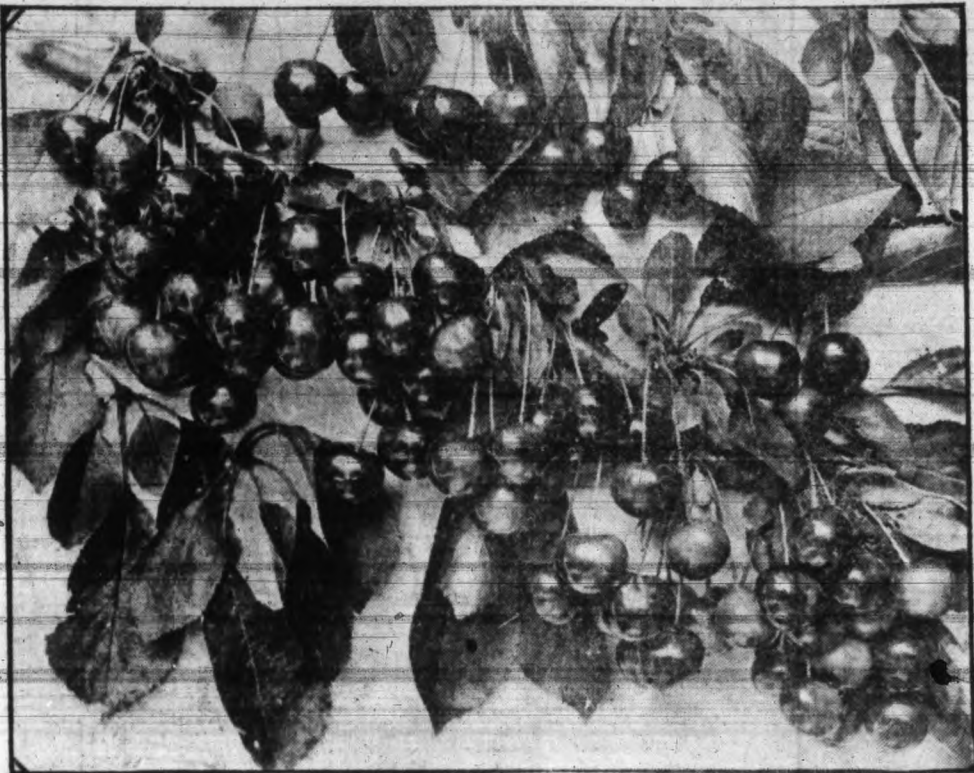


Photo by Fleming Bros.

VICTORIA CHERRIES—THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

as a change off for strawberries. Cereal crops should never be grown between fruit trees, as they not only use up the food that should go to the young trees, but the land, not being cultivated, becomes dried out and the trees suffer much from lack of moisture. As the trees grow the rows of small fruits will have to be decreased until at the end of about six years the trees will require all the ground.

In an old orchard it is customary to plant a cover crop of wheat and vetch for the winter. This plowed in the spring provides the trees with sufficient nitrogenous food. Besides this it prevents washing out during the winter rains.

In order that a beginner may be able to calculate the cost of working an orchard, the following estimate of the season's cultivating and spraying is given:

"If a cover crop is used plow heavily in the spring. If not then use the disc harrow, going over it two or three times after that once each way with the drag harrow will put the land in good shape. At short intervals during the season the land may be cultivated with a pulverizing harrow, say four times altogether.

The orchard must be sprayed in the fall with Bordeaux mixture, and in the spring with lime, salt and sulphur wash. Sometimes during summer it is necessary to spray part of the orchard with resin, soap and quassa for aphids. Older apples are seldom affected in this way, and therefore do not need the spray.

"After the first few years the orchard will need some artificial fertilizer every year unless stable manure can be procured. The ordinary B. mixture sold by the Victoria Chemical Company is as good as any.

"Of course besides cultivating and spraying, there is the expense of picking and packing the fruit, but there is no difficulty with the marketing if the article is a good one, as it should be. The gross revenue from an orchard of ten acres laid out as above should not be less than \$3,000 a year on an average, and with careful management it may be more. One industrious man

perience. Moral—begin now, before the land becomes too expensive.

"IT DON'T HURT MUCH."

What, ho! little fellow upon my knee, Telling your story of trouble to me— A finger swollen, a cut and a bruise, You wonder what mother will say to you, show!

A brave, bright purpose to hold the tears Mid all the pain and the doubt and tears, Though lips may quiver and soul may rise, No tell-tale drops in those brave, bright eyes.

As, tender, with valor of childhood's touch, He whispers: "It don't hurt very much."

There, little lad, with the wounds of gray, Seared and stained in the light-beams play, A kiss will heal—with a kind word blend— Far better than all of the ointment.

I used to come for a bandage, too,

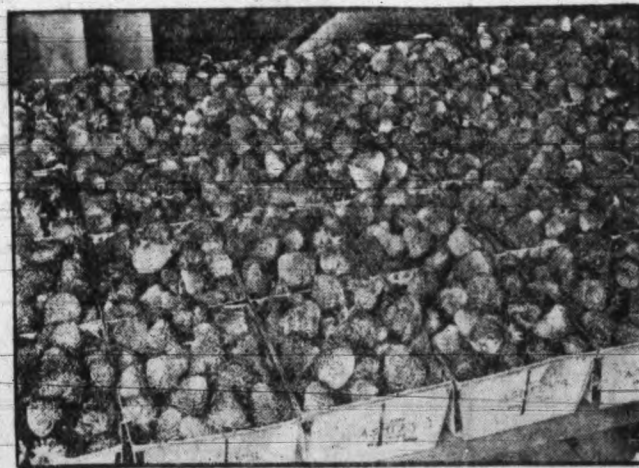


Photo by Fleming Bros.

READY FOR THE TABLE—VICTORIA STRAWBERRIES CRATED FOR THE MARKET—NOTE THEIR SIZE.

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When I built castles of life like yours, I used to fall and I used to know, The staggering pain of the bruise and blow, The terrible gulping of doubts and fears, And the brave, bright battle to hold the tears.

What, ho! little fellow, just wait a while, Till the years of care and the years of trial Carry you ever so far away.

From the golden valleys of dream and play, Please God, the wounds and the bruises Of the hard, cruel battle of life with me.

Will you find you stalwart and staunch, and fine To fight back sorrow with faith divine; To hold the tears with a brave, tight clench.

And echo: "It don't hurt very much!" The Bentztown Hard in the Baltimore Sun.

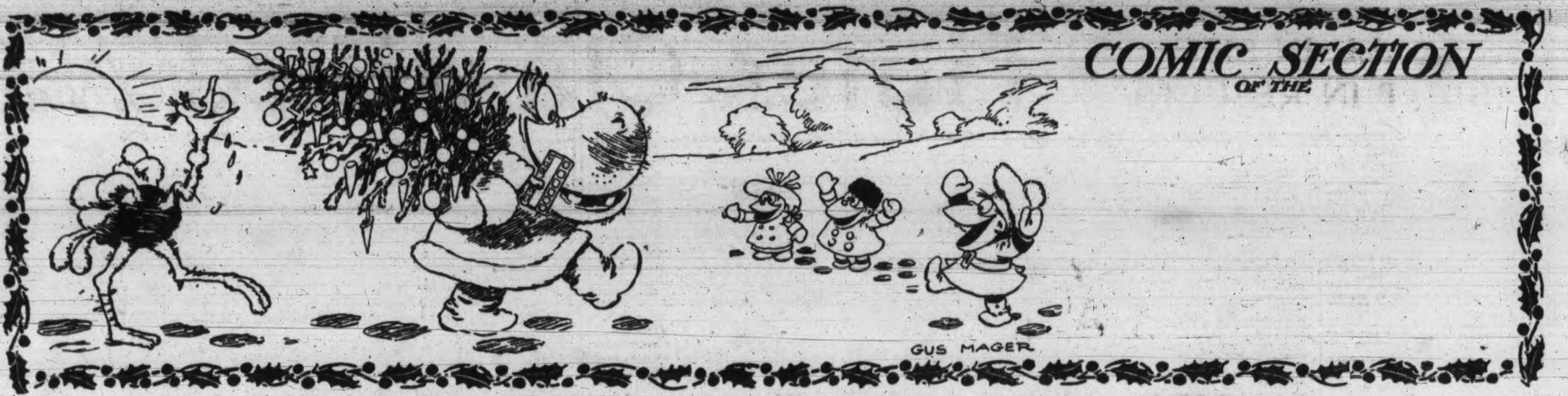
AND THAT SETTLED IT.

"If ye please, mum," said the ancient hero, in an appealing voice, as he stood at the back door of the cottage on wash-day, "I've lost my leg."

"Well, I ain't got it," snapped the woman harshly.

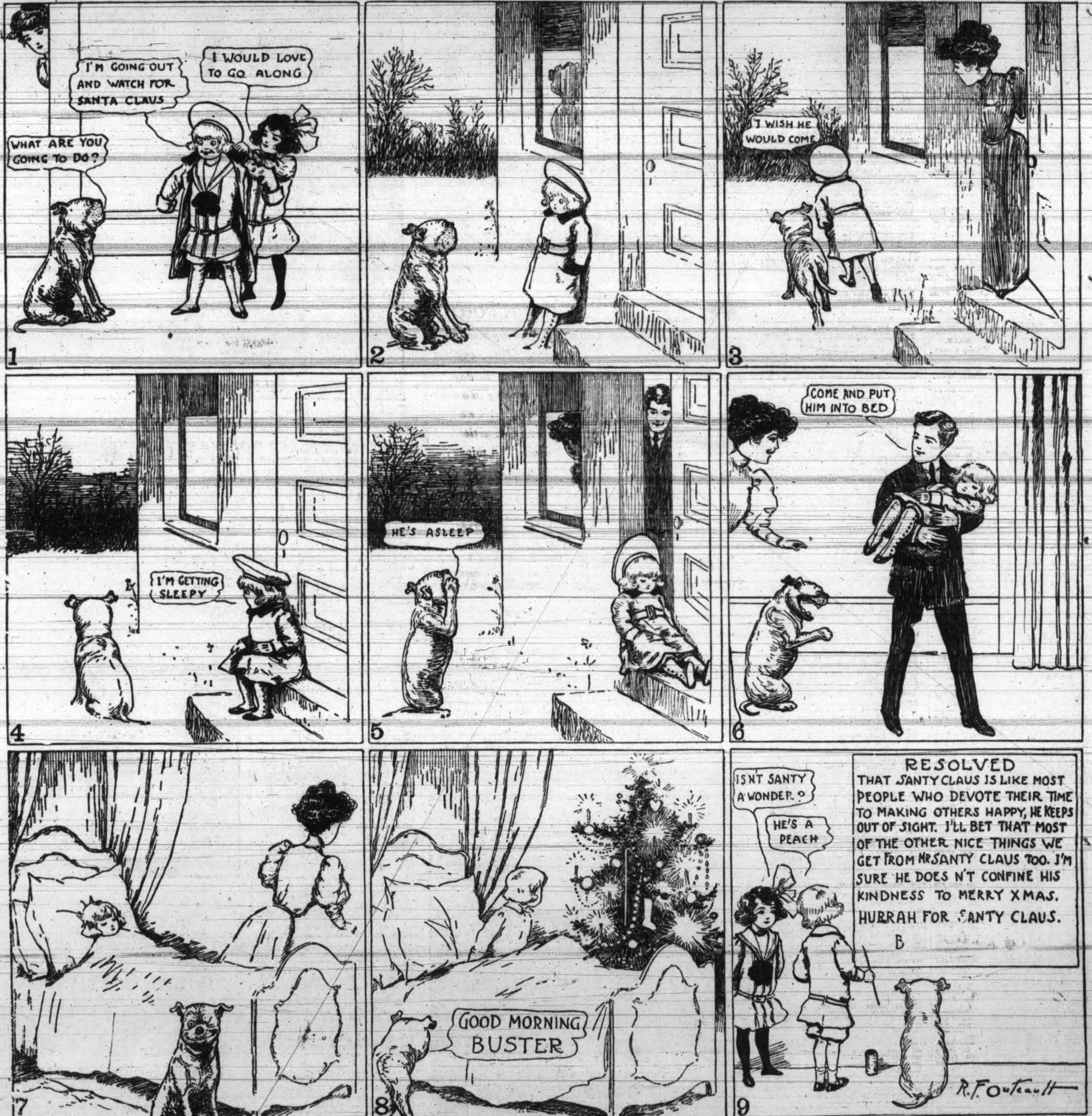
And the door closed with a bang. Every day the inhabitants of the Unfortunate Kingdom wear away \$1,000,000 worth of shoe leather.





## And He Missed Santa Claus After All!

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# SMALL IN SIZE GREAT IN RESULTS

## WANTED-MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-A boy, about 16, for delivery wagon and to be handy about store. Apply Wm. Acton, grocery, Yates St.

WANTED-Messenger boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph Office.

WANTED-Clerk for wholesale groceries and liquors, acquainted with customs work. Apply Box 17, Times Office.

WANTED-Two strong boys as apprentices in better shop. Apply Victoria Machinery Depot.

WANTED-Smart boy to drive and make himself generally useful in store. Address Box 14, Times Office.

HELP WANTED-The above heading over classified "want" ads. in the Times attracts the attention of the best help in every line.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing, experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. North Western Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED-Salesman. Many make \$100 to \$150 per month; some even more. Stock clean; grown on reservation, far from city. Good territory. Address Washington Nursery Company, Topsham, Washington.

ENERGETIC MEN WANTED-We require a good live man in every locality throughout Canada, to sell our goods, taking up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary, \$150 per month and expenses. Steady employment. No experience required. Write for particulars. W. R. Warner, Medicine Co., London, Ont.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-Competent housemaid, must be well recommended. Apply Mrs. Galley, 1104 Douglas Street, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

MISSES WANTED-For the month of baby. Apply Telephone 465.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing, experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. North Western Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

ACTIVE MAN wants job as watchman, or work of any kind. Address R. R. this office.

WANTED-Position in store or warehouse by a first-class salesman, best of references. Box 18, Times Office.

POSITION as caretaker or janitor; will take care of old married couple. Box 15, this office.

CONTRACTORS-We can furnish you with laborers, or any kind of men, at short notice. Pines, Slars, Huns, Hallam, 1414 Douglas Street, New York City.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

HELP WANTED-MALE OR FEMALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-Man or woman manager in each district to represent established wholesale mail order house, to look after local advertising and appointing representatives, and looking after their work generally. \$25 a week and expenses. This is a cash position. For full particulars write W. A. Jenkins Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

## FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT offered in Victoria than North Canadian Railway Transportation 5 per cent. Preference shares at par. Particulars from H. H. Jones & Co., 46 Government Street.

FOR SALE-Cheap, quiet house, suitable for lady to live in. Call dog cart. Apply Box 27, Times Office.

BOAT HOUSE FOR SALE. Address Box 26, Times Office.

FOR SALE-Four fresh cows with calves, one team heavy horses about fifteen hundred each, four-inch tire wagon and harness, cheap. Apply to E. J. Fisher, carriage shop, corner Herald and Store Streets.

FOR SALE-4 acres, 3 miles out, Burnside, \$515 if taken at once. Apply Box 194, or 24 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE-Cheap, a second-hand piano. Apply 56 Collinson Street.

FOR SALE-Workman (aged), weight about 150, good worker, money refunded if not satisfactory. Apply C. E. Jones, Colquhoun St. G.

IF YOU HAVE anything for sale and are averse to having the public know of it, the public is not apt to become inquisitive. Make your own known through the Times want columns.

FOR SALE-Shaving set, \$2.75; mandarin clock, \$5.50; boys' seal fox chains, \$1.25; violin, \$5.50; mandolin, \$4.50; boys' nickel watch and gold plated chain, \$2.50; engineer's books, \$2.50; hard wood tool chest, \$1.50; gold plated spectacles, \$1.25; Jacob Aronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson Street, two doors below Government.

FOR SALE-Tripod camera, 4 1/2 by 5 1/2. At retilinear lens, curtain shutter, good as new. Apply Box 61, Times Office.

FOR SALE-Cheap for cash, heavy and light express wagons, buggies and cars, and wagonette. 56 Discovery Street. W. A. Robertson & Son.

FOR SALE-30,000 ft. wire at 25 ft. 6 dump carts, refrigerator, tools, furniture, etc. At the Ark, cor. Broad and Pandora Streets.

THE BEST WAY to let the people know that your proposition is a good one is through the advertising columns of the Times.

ENGINE FOR SALE-10 horse power. Can be seen in operation at the Times Building, 26 Broad Street, running Times machinery.

FOR SALE-Nappa lamb skin, of the following dimensions: Length, 5 ft.; beam, 4 ft. 3 in.; depth, 2 ft. 4 in. in first-class condition. For particulars apply to E. R. Martin & Co., 14 Wharf Street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

## A. B. McNEILL

34 BROAD ST. PHONE 645.

### FOR QUICK SALE-SNAPS.

2 LOTS-Corner Oak Bay Ave. and Richmond Ave. one of the best corners in Oak Bay. For a short time, \$2,500.

LOT-Belmont Avenue, fruit trees bearing, worth \$500 easy, \$300.

LOT-Gladstone Avenue, southern aspect, \$150.

WATER FRONT LOT-James Bay, small wharf, etc., \$1,200.

ACREAGE-Wilkinson Road, Gordon Head and Saanich, from \$150 to \$600 an acre. Sell one acre up to 20 acres.

BUSINESS LOTS-Douglas and Yates. Inquire at office.

BUILDING LOTS-Cor. Cadboro Bay and Oak, \$150; near Beacon Hill and sea, lots from 1/4 to 200; in Pearce Estate, 2 lots, \$1,000.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE-Gladstone Avenue, modern improvements, grand view, splendid margin, \$3,500; \$200 cash and balance on terms; immediate tenant.

OTHER GOOD BUYS-Inquire at office.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-Position as companion; willing to look after young children. B. G. Hall, 1104 Douglas Street, 78 Government Street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

### WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-Old copper, brass, zinc, lead and any waste material. We are dealers only in junk, we are therefore prepared to pay the highest market price. Call or write for price list. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store Street.

WANTED-4000 acres of land, good, well watered, near Victoria. Apply to E. A. Harris & Co., 3 Port Street.

WANTED-Unfurnished housekeeping rooms, modern conveniences, terms moderate. Address Box C.

WANTED-8 room house, with 5 acres, facing sea, near train, must have above safe anchorage for yacht. Apply Navigator, P. O. Box 24, Victoria.

WANTED-Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson Street, two doors below Government Street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE-Candy, fruit, cigar and tobacco stores, on Government Street, Victoria. For particulars apply by letter to "A. W." this office.

WANTED-To purchase, small go-ahead business. Apply by letter to O. C. H. this office.

WANTED-Partnership in thriving business in this city. Reply, stating particulars, to L. H. this office.

TAILORING BUSINESS FOR SALE-Office. For particulars apply Times Office.

CONVERT DULL DAYS into busy ones. This, the Times "Want" will do for you. They will put you in touch, like many things, with those people who want many things.

FOR SALE-Half interest in an old established manufacturing business, \$15,000 required, will pay handsomely and give employment to the purchaser as well. Particulars on application to Heisterman & Co., 78 Government Street.

FOR SALE-The Goldstream Hotel, as a going concern, with 20 acres of land, also live stock, etc. The house is well furnished and is doing a good business. Apply to James Phair, Goldstream.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

BEST REAL ESTATE OFFER IN CITY - Nice cottage, frontage on two streets, 104 ft. by about 250, all kinds fruit and small barn, overlooking waters of Victoria Arm. For sale completely furnished throughout, ready to start. In kitchen range, present price, \$2,500. Apply January 1st, 1907. H. H. Jones & Co., Promiss Block, 46 Government Street.

FOR SALE-A good eight room house, James Bay, close to the park and beach, magnificent view of mountains, full sized lot, sewerage, etc. for \$2,500; a map at 1/100 scale. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance 6 per cent. Heisterman & Co., 78 Government Street.

FOR SALE-Real estate, 3 lots overlooking Oak Bay, \$1,000; 1 lot, Herald Street, \$200; 2 lots, 1 mile from Goldstream Station, \$1,200. Apply to owner, F. J. Bitancourt, The Ark, 2 phones.

FOR SALE-On Yates, modern house, 7 large rooms, lot 60x120, sunny side, everything in A 1 condition, with all conveniences, electric light, etc. Inquire from owner, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE-Furnished house on Rockland Ave. Alexis Martin, 59 Government Street.

FOR SALE-Dallas road, Fairfield Estate, 1 roomed 1 1/2 story house, with good cellar and 1/4 lot (75 ft x 120 ft.), excellent view of Straits, only \$3,000. Address "S." this office.

FOR SALE-House and lot, close in, 8 rooms, also hot and cold bath, pantry, clothes rooms, halls, etc., brick and stone foundation, sewer and electric light, fruit and berries, price \$3,000; \$1,400 cash, balance at 2 years. Apply Box 194, or 24 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE-Fine, up-to-date residence, all modern improvements, near car, 5 minutes' walk from Port and Government Streets, quick sale, terms. Post Box 82, city.

FOR QUICK SALE-James Bay, cottage, seven rooms, modern, large lot, fruit trees, ornamental trees; terms. Apply Owner, 11 Simcoe.

FOR SALE-New modern house, on old Caledonia grounds, about completed. Apply 61 First Street. Phone A102.

FOR SALE-Cheap, a handsome cottage, piano, by a celebrated maker. Apply 120 Blanchard Avenue.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this advertisement in the Times.

## THE B.C. INFORMATION AGENCY, LTD.

78 DOUGLAS STREET. PHONE 514.

### HAVE FOR SALE:

SPLENDID ACREAGE-Immediately adjoining the city limits.

TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS-On St. Charles Street.

BUSINESS PROPERTY-On Yates, Government, Douglas, Johnson, Store, Wharf, Port and Broad Streets.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FRUIT LANDS-In blocks varying from one to twenty acres.

WATER FRONTAGE-On Prospect Lake, including ownership of water.

WATER FRONTAGE-On Cordova Bay, splendid view.

WATER FRONTAGE-Esquimalt Harbor, NUMBER OF FARMS-On Vancouver Island, adjacent islands and Mainland.

RESIDENCES-In all parts of the city, from \$1,200 to \$3,500.

20 ACRES-For sub-division, inside city limits.

8 ROOM HOUSE, nice lawn and ornamental trees, splendid view, near Beacon Hill Park, cheap.

THIS IS ONLY A FEW from our numerous list. Call and consult us, we can suit you, or find what you want, if it is not on our list.

MONEY TO LOAN-On improved property.

REMEMBER THE PLACE-78 DOUGLAS STREET.

## LEEMING & CO.

32 FORT STREET.

1 LOT-On View Street, \$250, with two good houses, close in.

10 ACRES-5 cleared, all fine land, close in, \$250 per acre.

20 FEET-On Government Street, between Fisgard Street and Herald Street, \$2,500.

5 LOTS-Sayward Avenue, with 5 houses, renting for \$25 a month; price \$2,500.

YATES STREET-Lot, 60x120, with fine brick house and stable, \$2,500.

DWELLING HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen, bath and pantry, sewer connection, hot and cold water, corner lot, Fernwood Road, \$1,200.

6 ACRES, at Gordon Head, fine corner property, good land, \$400 per acre.

150 ACRES, South Saanich, 20 cleared, all fenced, with house and barn, excellent timber, \$2,500.

CITY ACREAGE PROPERTY, close to car line.

17 ACRES, 1 cleared, balance slashed and seeded, first-class land, 4 1/2 miles from town, \$2,500.

15 ACRES, 6 cleared, with 1 1/2 story house, brick foundation, good cellar, barn, chicken houses, 15 fruit trees, 4 miles from town, \$2,500.

100 ACRES, 9 miles from Alberni, 2 miles from Great Central Lake, 5 roomed house, large barn, 10 acres cleared, 1000 head stock, implements, etc., \$2,000; half cash, balance mortgage 6 per cent.

5 ACRES, fruit, on Pelham Road, all the drained, house, barn, sheds, \$2,500.

LOT, Spring Ridge, Clark Street, \$250.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR SALE, we can sell it for you. Let us have particulars.

## E. A. HARRIS & CO.

3 PORT STREET.

### NORTH SAANICH.

A FINE RESIDENTIAL SITE situated at Beacon Bay, consisting of 20 acres. Excellent soil, suitable for fruit; 60 acres cultivated, cottage, trunk road and railway passes through property. Price \$250 per acre. Terms apply.

E. A. HARRIS, 3 Port St.

## T. G. RAYNER & CO.

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

WE HAVE JUST RE-OPENED at No. 15 Broad Street, next to Dr. Ward. We have a good list of city and suburban properties. Favor us with a call.

WANTED-Two good farms, close in, for milk ranches.

## VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO.

1 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

### FOR SALE.

1/2 ACRE-3 minutes from tram car, good house, cement floor in cellar, fruit trees, everything up-to-date, \$4,500.

1/2 ACRE-Gordon Head, stands well up, and partly cleared and fenced, fine fruit land, \$2,500.

3.86 ACRES-Close to tram car line, and absolutely without a stump or rock on it.

1 LOTS-Inside city limits, fine building, \$2,500.

4 ACRES-For \$4,700, cleared and fenced, suitable for sub-division, on car line.

10 ROOMED HOUSE-In splendid condition, half block from Beacon Hill Park, \$4,500.

FARM OF 50 ACRES-12 miles out, 20 cultivated, and outbuildings, etc., \$2,500.

IDEAL BUNGALOW-The very best view in Victoria, about an acre of land and 7 roomed house, \$5,500.

2 LARGE LOTS-Rockland Avenue, fine lot of fruit trees, and 7 roomed house, with furniture, \$4,500.

## VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO.

Metropolitan Block, Opp. Post Office. Phone B133.

### BOARD AND ROOMS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

NEATEST and cleanest furnished rooms in the city, six minutes' walk of all hotels, breakfast if desired. 41 View St.

WANTED-Room and board, in town, by two young men. Address Box 25, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD-Moderate terms, 109 Fisgard Street, off Douglas Street.

TO LET-Board and rooms, piano and telephone, Bellevue, Quebec Street, 2nd house from Parliament Buildings.

ARE YOU POSTED? Do you know that the classified "want" ads. in the Times offer the greatest opportunities for making money that can be found anywhere?

## PARSONS, LOVE & CO.

REAL ESTATE. 74 DOUGLAS STREET.

50 ACRES-Cordova Bay, 300 ft. water front, 2 roomed house, barn, stable, sheds, 2 good wells, 1/4 acre in orchard, 2 acres cleared, balance good wood, with cedar, \$200 per acre; terms.

10 ACRES-Cordova Bay, 250 ft. water front, \$200 per acre.

50 ACRES-With road to water front, Cordova Bay, 5 acres cultivated, 9 acres slashed, \$1,150; terms.

10 ACRES-Oak Bay Avenue, \$1,500 per acre.

14 ACRES-4 roomed house, good barn, 20 stalls, windmill, stream of water, three miles from Post Office, \$7,500; terms.

LOT 10x100-Florence Road, half in fruit, apple, pear and cherry trees, close to E. & N. tracks, \$100.

2 LOTS-On Queen's Avenue, 70x110, \$800 each.

1 LOT-Corner Blanchard and Bay Streets, \$1,141, \$275.

LOTS-Near Hillside Avenue, fine location, \$250 and \$300.

ACREAGE-In city, 20 minutes' walk from Post Office, splendid soil; will consider an offer.

OAK BAY AVENUE-7 roomed house, almost new, modern conveniences, lot 60x120, alley at back, fine view of bay, \$2,500.

3 HOUSES ON TWO LOTS-Sewer connection, in good repair, good neighborhood, rented, \$2,000.

TWO STORY HOUSE-Rock Bay, \$1,500; easy terms.

TWO STORY HOUSE-Superior street, lot 4x1/2, basement, modern conveniences, \$2,500.

TWO STORY HOUSE-On Tolmie Avenue, large, chicken house and other outbuildings, 1/2 acre and quarter of land, good well, 20 or more fruit trees, corner property, good view and natural drainage, \$3,150.

## Somebody

Will Make \$25.

per hour to-day

by reading and

answering real

estate advertise-

ments. "It might

as well be you."

## See Times

Lists. . . .

## LEE & FRASER,

11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

### REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

6 FORT STREET.

POUL BAY ROAD-3 1/2 acres and large stable and outhouse, land all cultivated, \$2,000.

LANDSOWNE ROAD-10 acres of first-class land, \$200 per acre.

STRAWBERRY VALE-5 acres of desirable land, good house, barns, etc., \$2,500.

NEAR ELK LAKE-12 1/2 acres, in school section, good site for house, partly slashed and burnt, \$1,500.

TILL SATURDAY-Acreage, within 15 minutes of the P. O., \$1,700 per acre.

CAREY ROAD-30 acres of first-class land, with two houses and all implements, tools, etc., for farming, \$25,000.

FERNWOOD ESTATE-House and 3 lots, good terms, lawn, \$2,500.

STRAWBERRY VALE-10 acres, 5 1/2 acres ploughed, all fenced, near school, \$1,500.

MICHIGAN STREET-Good building lot, \$500.

KELVIN ROAD-2 acres and 3 roomed house, stable, 30 fruit trees, 200 strawberry plants, \$4,000.



# HON. R. F. GREEN HAS RESIGNED POSITION

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Is To-day Winding Up Business in His Office.

Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, has resigned his portfolio. The resignation was submitted late Saturday, and Hon. Mr. Green at once vacates the office. He is today busy winding up necessary business in his department, but will probably quit his office to-day finally, in retiring from the position in the government he still remains a member of the legislature and the member for Kaslo. From that position he does not retire.

Mr. Green announces that he withdrew from the government purely on personal grounds. He has business arrangements which will occupy his attention and in order to take up these his retirement was necessary. It is possible he says that he will remain a resident of Victoria.

It is not his intention to run as a candidate for the legislature at the next election.

Hon. R. G. Tait, minister of finance, has been appointed temporarily to fill the office of chief commissioner.

The retirement of Mr. Green is regarded by politicians on both sides of politics as a step deemed necessary by the government as preparatory to an appeal to the country. It is felt that in his travels about the country Premier McBride has been given unmistakable evidence that the administration of the lands and works department has been anything but popular. It has in fact been such as to condemn the government in the eyes of the electorate, and something heroic had to be done to offset this feeling if the government was to be returned.

Whether Mr. Green voluntarily offered to become a sacrifice or pressure was brought to bear on him to vacate from sources that could not well go

unheeded is not made known. He resigned at arriving from Vancouver on Saturday evening.

It is certain that some of Mr. Green's worst opponents were those in the Conservative party. Members of the government even were anxious to have him removed. It is highly probable that Hon. F. Carter Cotton, who is credited with having an eye on the position and who claims to have peculiar qualifications for the office, may be given this post before the election is announced.

The preparations by the Conservatives in the way of nominating candidates in the various constituencies seem to indicate that an election is near at hand.

Premier McBride was himself nominated as the Conservative candidate for his old constituency of Lewdney on Saturday. The Premier on Saturday evening addressed a meeting at Mission in which he accepted the nomination on Thursday at a convention in Cranbrook. James A. Harvey was selected as the Conservative nominee for that constituency. Mr. Harvey is a barrister of Cranbrook.

William Manson, the sitting member for Alberni, has also been named as the candidate for that constituency.

On Thursday evening the convention will be held for the selection of a Conservative candidate in Esquimalt. While C. E. Pooley is likely to get the nomination, it is generally expected that the name of H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., will come up before the convention, and as he is very popular in certain parts of the riding, it is expected by some that he will secure the nomination.

Premier McBride when spoken to to-day respecting the resignation of Mr. Green admitted it was a fact, but said he must refuse to discuss the matter at present.



## One "Fruit-a-tives" Tablet

contains all the medicinal virtues of several apples, oranges, figs and prunes. In eating fruit, the part that does you good is almost counterbalanced by the indigestible pulp.

**Fruit-a-tives**  
or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the curative qualities without the woody fibre. The juices are so combined by the secret process that their action is much more powerful and efficacious. Try "FRUIT-A-TIVES." See how gently they act, and how quickly they cure you of Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Stomach, Headaches and Kidney Troubles. At your druggist's, 50c. box. FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

## NEW WARD SYSTEM AT NEXT ELECTION

Two Aldermen Will Be Elected From Each of the Five Divisions.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The new ward system, as authorized by by-law No. 481, which was passed by the city council in July, will be brought into operation for the first time at the forthcoming municipal election. Instead of the old arrangement whereby three wards existed, each being represented by three aldermen, the new division of the city provides for five wards, each of which will contribute two aldermen to the board. The number of members will thus be increased to eleven, including the Mayor. The boundaries of the new wards are described in the by-law as follows:

Ward No. 1.—The boundary line commences at the public landing on the harbor shore line at the foot of Yates street; thence easterly along Yates street to Government street; thence northerly along Government street to Queen's avenue; thence easterly along Queen's avenue to Douglas street; thence southerly along Douglas street to the city boundary line at the western shore of the harbor; thence southerly along the shore of the harbor midway between the Straits of San Juan and the shore of the harbor to the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence from a point equidistant between Laurel Point and the opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve in a straight line to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 2.—The limits of this ward start at the junction of Yates and Government streets, thence northerly along the easterly boundary of ward No. 1 to the city boundary line at the western shore of the harbor; thence southerly along the northerly city boundary line to the northwestern corner of section 4; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of said section 4 to Bay street; thence westerly along Bay street to Chambers street; thence southerly along Chambers street to Pandora avenue; thence westerly along Pandora avenue to Quadra street; thence southerly along Quadra street to Yates street; thence westerly along Yates street to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 3.—Is bounded a line commencing at the junction of Government and Yates streets; thence easterly and northerly along the south and eastern boundary lines of the city to the northwestern corner of section 4; thence southerly along the easterly city boundary line to its intersection with Oak Bay avenue; thence westerly along Oak Bay avenue and Fort street to Government street; thence northerly along Government street to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 4.—The boundary starts at the junction of Government and Yates streets; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 3 to the easterly city boundary; thence southerly and westerly along the city boundary line to Foul Bay; thence westerly along the shore line of Foul Bay and Ross Bay to the southwestern corner of block 81, Fairfield estate (Dallas road) including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the said shore line; thence northerly along Dallas road to Fairfield road; thence westerly along Fairfield road to Vancouver street; thence northerly along Vancouver street to Collinson street; thence northerly along Collinson street to Quadra street (formerly Victoria Crescent) at its junction with Blanchard street; thence northerly along Blanchard street to Burdette avenue (formerly Church way); thence westerly along Burdette avenue to Humboldt street; thence westerly along Broughton street to Langley street; thence northerly along Langley street to Yates street; thence easterly along Yates street to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 5.—Commencing at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 4 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

## DEAD MAN AT THROTTLE OF ENGINE

ENGINEER OF EXPRESS  
KILLED IN HIS CAB

Steamer Destroyed By Fire—Vote on Question of Government Telephone in Manitoba.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—John Paul, of Toronto Junction, a C. P. R. engineer, when pulling out of the Union depot on Saturday afternoon on the Hamilton express, was killed in his cab. His body remained in a sitting position, and the train ran as far as Mimico before the fireman discovered he was dead.

Lady Wilson Dead.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Lady Wilson, widow of Sir Adam Wilson, president of the high court of justice for Ontario, is dead, aged 86.

Died From Injuries.

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 24.—John McLennan, radiator builder, who stepped into a tank of boiling water at the Taylor Forbes factory last night, died early this morning.

Government Telephones.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—The returns of the telephone vote so far received show that the government's policy was endorsed in 54 municipalities and rejected in 67.

Sold at Auction.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—A hunting dog shipped from Calgary to Ouelala, Ia., was sold at auction there on Saturday by the customs authorities for \$40, the consignee refusing to pay the charges. The building opened in lively fashion, though nobody knew if the dog was worth having.

Fire at North Bay.

North Bay, Dec. 24.—Fire yesterday morning caused a loss of about \$30,000 to Chapple Bros. Chamandy Bros. and several other stores. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Destroyed By Fire.

Halifax, Dec. 24.—The steamer Strathcona, which runs along the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, took fire last night while entering Dufferin harbor, and was totally destroyed with its cargo. The passengers and crew escaped.

Cabinet Meeting.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—There will be a meeting of the cabinet on December 31st. Most of the ministers will spend Christmas at Ottawa.

New Minister.

Halifax, Dec. 24.—B. F. Pearson, K. C., M. L. A., has been appointed a member of the Nova Scotia (Murray) government without portfolio.

## MONTREAL WRITER JOINS TIMES STAFF

Dr. Neil McIntyre of the Star Becomes News Editor of the Times.

(From Monday's Daily.)

D. Neil McIntyre, of Montreal, arrived in Victoria on Saturday and to-day joined the Times staff as news editor.

Mr. McIntyre comes to the Times from the Montreal Star, upon the staff of which he has been a special writer and commissioner, and recently has been in the telegraph editor's chair. His special commissions have included reciprocity campaigns in Massachusetts, assignments as far west as Edmonton and East to Halifax, parliamentary work at Ottawa, and numerous other responsible assignments for the big Montreal daily.

The esteem in which Mr. McIntyre is held by his colleagues was signified by an incident referred to in the following from the Canadian Printer and Publisher: "Mr. D. Neil McIntyre, who for the past while has acted as telegraph editor of the Star, has accepted a position as news editor of the Victoria Times. 'Mac' has the reputation of being one of the most reliable newspapermen in the business in Montreal, and has a host of friends, who, while regretting in his success, will be sorry to see him go. West."

Fred. Williams, of Toronto, Canadian editor of Canada, in writing to the manager of the Times says: "I notice by the Printer and Publisher that you have secured the services of Mr. Neil McIntyre, of the Montreal Star, as your news editor. If this is so, may I congratulate you? Mr. McIntyre is a most excellent newspaper man and I am sure will do good service for you."

Perhaps the craft, however, will appreciate most the following telegram from "Georgius Rex," of the C. P. R., and king of Canadian newspapermen: "Congratulations you upon securing services of our good friend, McIntyre, who, Oscar Lucas, city editor of the Times, and one of the oldest, best known and most popular newspapermen of the city, is retiring from the ranks of journalism at the end of the year to engage in business. Mr. Lucas began his journalistic career as a youth on the Colonist, and for many years has been a familiar figure, particularly on the water front. On the selection of B. C. Nicholas for the post of private secretary to Hon. W. Templeman, Mr. Lucas succeeded to the city editor's chair, which he has since filled."

BISHOP COSGROVE DEAD.

Davenport, Ia., Dec. 24.—Bishop Henry Cosgrove, of the Catholic diocese of Davenport, died on Sunday night after a long illness. He had been bishop of the diocese since 1884.

## WEAPONLESS



HON GEO. E. FOSTER: "That conflict with Shepley has taken all the fine point and keen edge off my old weapon."

## WINTER WHEAT FOR THE ORIENT

SHIPMENTS WILL BE  
MADE FROM ALBERTA

Five Hundred Tons Ordered For Hong-kong—Sample Cars Will Be Sent to Kobe.

Calgary, Dec. 24.—The Canadian Pacific railway, through its general freight department, has just arranged for two important shipments of Alberta winter wheat to the Orient. One consignment of 500 tons has been ordered by the Hongkong people, through the Hall Elevator Company of Vancouver.

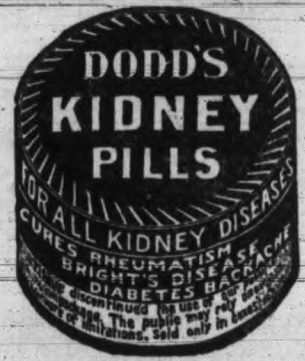
This will go forward as quickly as wheat can be secured. It is expected to come mainly from Claresholm district, south of Calgary. The other shipment consists of sample cars for Kobe, Japan. One will contain all Alberta red and the other Alberta white winter wheat. This order was secured by Calgary men in the milling business.

F. W. Peters, general freight agent at Winnipeg, in an interview said his company was making special efforts to develop a large trade in wheat from Alberta, not to the east, but to the Orient.

But the chief difficulty at present was scarcity of the wheat for the market, farmers preferring to hold for seed and get higher prices. One peculiarity of the hard winter wheat as grown in Alberta is that it gives better results if the seed is held twelve months. Some farmers, anxious for quick returns, have in the past used seed maturing in August for sowing in September. Experience shows that this plan is not always successful and the best cultivators now keep their seed over until the following autumn. The crop of winter wheat next year is expected to be double that of the past season.

## MINER ENTOMBED FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

Bakersfield, Cal., Dec. 24.—Lindsay B. Hicks, a miner who was entombed in a cavern for fifteen days, was released last night after having undergone a terrible ordeal. The only sustenance he received was milk through an iron pipe, through which he kept in communication with his rescuers for nearly two weeks. Several other miners who were imprisoned at the time were killed.



## MIKADO'S COUSIN TO VISIT CANADA

ON HIS WAY FROM  
ENGLAND TO JAPAN

Prince Fushimi Will Convey the Emperor's Thanks to the King For Decoration.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—His Imperial Highness, General Prince Fushimi, will leave Yokohama on February 7th, on an official visit to England. He is specially commissioned by the Emperor of Japan to convey his thanks to King Edward for conferring upon him the Order of the Garter.

It will be recalled that it was for the purpose of investigating the Mikado with the decoration that Prince Arthur of Connaught, by the King's command, visited Japan in the early part of the year.

Information was received yesterday that the Prince will make his homeward journey via Canada, stopping off at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and others of the principal cities of the Dominion. He will not visit the United States. He is first cousin of the Emperor, and was with General Kuroki at the Yalu river battle.

## NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR NICOLET

Montreal, Dec. 24.—Chas. R. Devlin, Liberal, and Geo. K. Ball, Conservative, were nominated on Saturday for the federal by-election in Nicolet, made vacant by the decision of Hon. Mr. Lemieux, postmaster-general, to sit for Gaspé.

Dr. Legrie, Independent Liberal, who expressed his determination to run, decided to retire at the last moment.

A lively meeting followed the nomination. Hon. Mr. Brodeur and Hon. Mr. Lemieux leading for the government and Mr. Monk for the opposition. The fight promises to be a keen one. The constituency is largely French and the government candidate is an Irish-Canadian, but he speaks both languages fluently. Dr. Ball, Conservative candidate, sat for the constituency until he was defeated by Hon. Mr. Lemieux at the last general election.

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—A remarkable accident occurred on the C. P. R. at an early hour this morning. The east-bound express was wrecked eight miles west of Kenora, and although three passenger coaches were burned, all the passengers got out in safety. The only one hurt was the news agent.

NOTABLES ILL.

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from London reports that influenza of a particularly virulent type is raging there. The Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of Canterbury are barely convalescent; Arthur Balfour and Speaker Lowther are seriously ill.

FIRE IN SCHOOL.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The big Stanislaus parochial school at Nobel and Bradley streets, was practically destroyed by fire to-day. Nearly 100 teaching sisters had apartments on the seventh floor and all are reported to have escaped. The loss is \$200,000.

## WILL AUGMENT THE CANADIAN FORCES

HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
MEN WILL ENLIST

English Artillerymen Will Be Sent to Join Garrisons in the Dominion.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Special correspondence to the Times from London, England, says: In view of the requirements of the Canadian government, the army council has decided to allow 150 men to be obtained in this country for enlistment into the garrison artillery branch of the permanent forces of Canada, and commanders of coast defences have been instructed to submit the names of any volunteers from the Royal Garrison Artillery serving under their command. The conditions of service, pay and so forth are as follows: Suitable men to be enlisted as privates, to serve in the Royal Canadian Regiment or any other permanent corps in which there are vacancies for a term of three years, with powers to re-engage up to 21 years for pension. Men must be medically fit, unmarried and of at least fair character. They should be trained soldiers, between 19 and 25 years of age, with not more than six years' previous service. Pay on enlistment, 50 cents a day; after three years' service 75 cents a day. Non-commissioned officers and men to receive a full outfit of Canadian clothing and necessities on arrival at Halifax, N.S., and to receive Canadian pay and allowances from the Canadian government from date of embarkation. Men volunteering will be paid up to, and be granted a free discharge from date of embarkation, and their enlistment for the Canadian forces will date from the following day. They will probably be required to embark about January 1st next.

NINE MEN DROWNED.

Captain and Surviving Members of the Crew of the Fritthof Landed.

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to the Herald says: The Argentine steamship Cashalote, coming from the South, has brought here the captain and 25 men of the Norwegian steamship Fritthof, which was wrecked during a whaling expedition at South Georgia in the Antarctic on November 25th. Nine of the crew were lost in the disaster.

The Fritthof is the same vessel that was sent in November, 1903, to rescue the Nordenskjöld Antarctic expedition.

LIEUT.-COL. FISSET'S SUCCESSOR.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Jones is Director-General of the Army Medical Corps.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—Lieut.-Col. G. Carleton Jones, of Halifax, has arrived in Ottawa to take the place of Lieut.-Col. Fisset, who has been appointed deputy minister of militia, and director general of the army medical corps. Lieut. Jones is a son of the late Lieut.-Governor Jones of Nova Scotia.

SHAH SINKING RAPIDLY.

Teheran, Dec. 21.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Shah was reported to be sinking rapidly.

## CHILDREN'S WARD OPENED YESTERDAY

INTERESTING EVENT  
SUITABLY MARKED

Services Held and in Connection a Suitable Programme of Music Rendered.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Interesting services marked the formal opening of the new children's ward in connection with the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon. The event took place at 3 o'clock, there being present a large assembly of friends of the institution who were delighted at seeing in the new building such a splendid result from the efforts which have for a long time past been put forth by the board of directors and Ladies' Auxiliary in the way of raising funds towards the laudable achievement. Unfortunately there was not a very large number present because the hour at which the services were held conflicted with the time when the Sunday schools were in session in most of the city churches. In the gathering present there were a good number of children, one little fellow being there on crutches and three or four others in chairs, this being about the total number of youthful patients who are now in the hospital.

The new children's ward has previously been described in the Times. It covers a space 40 by 50 feet. It stands on the east side of the present main buildings, commands a good view from the elevation upon which it has been erected, and has been so designed as to get every possible advantage of sunlight. When completed it will be supplied with twelve beds of the most up-to-date in hospital use, and in the matter of appointments the ward will be almost self-sustaining, having kitchen, lavatories and all other such essentials. The heating apparatus has still to be furnished although temporary heating conveniences have been installed.

The opening address in connection with the services yesterday was given by Right Rev. Bishop Perrin, who was assisted by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Bishop Perrin complimented those who were responsible for the erection of the new ward on the success they had attained, but at the same time deprecated that funds for a building which only cost about \$5,000 should have required so much effort. With the growing of the city and the general wave of prosperity which was now evidenced on all hands, he hoped that funds which would have to be raised for the new nurses and women's wards would be given with greater spontaneity.

After the usual services in the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday, the Victoria Philharmonic orchestra rendered the following programme:

March, "Militaire," Schubert; selection from "Martha," Faust; "Serenade," Macbeth; "Berceuse," Gounod; Coronet solo by W. North; "Sunbeams and Shadows," Kaiser; "March Solenne," Kremer.

The rendition of the selections reflects great credit upon Mr. Berger, conductor of the orchestra, which numbers fifteen pieces. The selections were rendered with a verve, feeling and accuracy remarkable in the short time in which musicians and conductor have been associated. Mr. Berger is a recent arrival from New Zealand.

## TRURO SWEEP BY DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD

MANY PERSONS FORCED TO  
UPPER ROOMS OF HOUSES

Boats Were Pressed Into Service To Rescue Those Who Were Imprisoned By Water.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 24.—For 24 hours Truro has had the greatest flood in her history. Three days' rain have flooded the brooks and rivers all over the country. At 1 o'clock this morning a great mass of ice above Salmon river bridge crashed loose with a loud report and swept down the heavily swollen stream with a loud roar. A blockade occurred at the bridge and backed up the water. The road was overflown between the bridge and Bible Hill, and covered with three feet of water. It rose above the windows, and at 2 o'clock a general alarm was called for the rescue of hundreds of people imprisoned in the upper rooms of houses, who were relieved in boats. The damage is heavy. The water is now abating.

CRISIS IN ABYSSINIA.

Menelik Seriously Ill—Britain and Italy Will Recall Representatives.

Rome, Dec. 22.—Authoritative reports received here declare that Menelik, King of Abyssinia, has suffered a fresh attack of syncope.

Increased apprehension is felt because recently he seems to have changed his mind about the appointment of a successor. It is no longer certain that Jilu, described as a son of Menelik's daughter and her husband, Ras Michael, will be chosen. If this is so, the struggle for the throne after the death of Menelik will be fierce.

The difficulties are augmented by personal differences between the deputies in Abyssinia of the powers more deeply interested in that country, Italy, Great Britain and France, dating from the time when the interests of the respective governments conflicted strongly. These governments are now, however, acting in perfect accord, Italy and Great Britain have decided to recall their representatives, and it is believed that France will follow suit.

American Representative.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Frank R. Mowrer, the first consular representative of the United States in Abyssinia, has arrived at Addis-Abeba, the Abyssinian capital, and opened an office there, according to a dispatch to the state department to-day. Most of the trip from Djibouti to Addis-Abeba was made by Mr. Mowrer by caravan, and it was a month after his departure from the coast before he was able to establish himself in the Abyssinian capital.

Three tramp steamships, says the Seattle Times, "have been tied up on Puget Sound for a week awaiting shipments of steam coal that would give them a fuel supply for their outward voyage. It is insisted by steamship men that there is no possibility of tramp steamships obtaining an immediate supply of British Columbia coal; and that on this side of the line dependence must be placed on Seattle."